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VOL. XVIII NO. 252— BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT MUMBADEVI.

Public Meeting Dispersed.

REPEATED LATHI CHARGES

Alleged Stone-Throwing

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, was the scene of considerable commotion last evening when the shopkeepers and passerby on the locality came to know that a lathi charge was made by the police on the people that had gathered together at the Fountain near Mumbadevi, a section of Kalbadevi Road.

It appears that a meeting, which was to be held at about 8 p.m. under the auspices of the Marwadi Youth League (which is declared an unlawful-association), was dispersed by the police by a lathi charge. The crowds that were dispersed collected soon after every time and police servants made repeated charges to disperse them. Shopkeepers of the locality got frightened and many closed their shops.

As the news of the lath' charges spread to the people of the adjoining districts like Bhuleshwar Barbhava Mehollas thousands of people went there and large crowds collected at Mumbadevi Police made lathi charge, as a result of which about a dozen persons received injuries.

The Parsi Ambulance Brigade was on the scene.

After the meeting was dispersed a big crowd again collected on the spot, and hoisted a national flag on the platform at about 9-15 p.m. On seeing the crowd a police force consisting of 50 constables and 15 officers came there from Pydhowni and Princes Street Police stations, and charged the crowd with lathis, about 5 persons received injuries. The police pulled down the National Flag, and also took possession of the chairs and tables.

The police party under Inspector Gole was taking away the chairs and tables in a victoria to the Princes Street Police station, passing through Shaikh Memon Street when a big crowd followed there.

It is alleged that when the police party came near the Mulji Jetha market some mischievous persons threw stones at the police, one of which hit Sub-Inspector Burjorji Fozedar on the leg, which was fractured as a result.

Inspector Gole and Sergeant Newland also it is alleged were hit so Inspector Gole fired one revolver shot in the air, crowds did not disperse so other police officers also fired five revolver shots with the result that the crowd dispersed.

One man named Bhatt was found lying injured with a bullet-wound in the abdoman near a shop of Tribhovan Bhimji, a Jeweler. The injured man was removed to Lad Hospital, C. P. Tank. Sub-Inspector Fozedar was removed to G. T. Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

After the police party had left the place crowds of people collected near the place of firing and remained there till midnight, and some persons remained there even after midnight.

7 Persons Admitted To Emergency Hospital

—:o:—

Dr. B. K. Kothari of the Free Emergency Hospital has issued the following regarding the injured persons admitted to the hospital as a result of lathi charge and firing at Mumbadevi:—

Cases admitted 7. Cases discharged 2. Detained for treatment 5.

Head 3. Extremities or limbs 3. Bullet wound 1 (left knee-joint).

Ramswarup Hotilal, age 25 years, is admitted in the Free Emergency Hospital at 10-15 p.m. for a bullet wound. There is a bullet wound in the lower part of the left thigh communicating with the knee-joint. There is no exit wound.

EX-SPEAKER GREATLY WORRIED.

INTERVIEWS NOT ALLOWED TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

DIET UNDER SUPERVISION OF DOCTOR.

The "Hindustan Times" published the following statement, given by Mr. Harikishan, who was recently released rofm Ambala Jail:—

The news about the ill-health of Sjt. V. J. Patel had not only caused a grave anxiety amongst countrymen, but had also put the authorities on the alert and even the Jail officials have been very careful to avoid any report about his health leaking out of the jail.

Since his arrival in Ambala Jail Patel's health has been failing day by day. In addition to the piles and hernia, Patel is greatly worried by the ill-treatment and behavious of the jail officials. The insulting attitude of the Inspector General of Prisons on his recent visit, has been a cause of great mental trouble to Sjt. Patel, and it is said that since he had given a notice to the Inspector General for an unconditional apology, the jail official's behaviour has gone from bad to worse.

In the beginning Sjt. Patel was given a room a kitchen and two small tents (Chowkidaris), but after a few days the kitchen and a 'chaukidari' were taken away from him, and consequently his food cannot be prepared according to his requirements, nor can he properly observe his prayers, etc.

Now, it is further alleged, the present room is also being taken from him and he is being put in a third class rotten European cell which is 10, 15 feet with 'kacha' floor and two ventilators. The cell is in a condemned condition and is not fit for human occupation.

INTERVIEWS NOT ALLOWED

In spite of strong protest no suitable arrangements have been made for interviews with Sjt. Patel. Pandit Santanam from Lahore, Mr. and Mrs. Gadodia from Delhi and several other friends and relations of Sjt. Patel have tried to have interviews with him, but it is said, they have not been allowed to do so.

On account of the disease Sjt. Patel has lost in weight heavily. And doubting that Sjt. Patel might be avoiding to take food and therefore he was decreasing in weight, Sjt. Patel has to take his food under the supervision of the Jail Doctor since a few days. But after doing it for about a fortnight it was found that Mr. Patel had lost 8 1/2 lbs. in weight When he arrived in Ambala Jail he was 157 lbs. while now his weight has been reduced to 148 1/2 lbs. The weight is decreasing and his health is growing worse. And if the conditions continue to be the same, there is probability of serious consequences occurring."

SHINDI TREE CUTTERS SEVERELY SENTENCED

35 KARNATAK SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, Nov. 7.

Mr. Hiremath sentenced 35 Satyagrahis for cutting Shindi trees in Murgod, Belgaum District, today. Out of 53, two were released. Sixteen were asked to furnish security of Rs. 500 each, which they refused.

The Magistrate asked them to be present on the 18th. Sjts. Shrirang Kamat and Bandopant Kamat, leaders and presidents of Congress Committees, were sentenced each to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, or in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. After the expiry of the sentence they are to give bonds of Rs. 1,000 each to be of good behaviour for one year.

The second group of thirteen including Mahadeo Telkar, Captain of the Murgod Satyagraha Camp, were sentenced to 10 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to give bond of Rs. 500 for one year.

The third group including Shivappa Yadawad and eight others were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and to furnish bonds of Rs. 300 as above.

The fourth group who were called "Pindharis" including Fakirappa Divatgi and ten others were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment and after release Rs 500 bond as above.

Shrirang Kamat, the leader, was fined Rs. 500 on the 5th instant for Salt Act.

The majority of the convicts belong to high family of good social status, yet no class has been given to them as yet.

KHADI PROPAGANDA IN POLICE CHAWLS.

Lonavla Worker Jailed

LONAVLA, Nov. 6.

Srijut N. C. Soman, a prominent Congressman and Khadi worker of Lonavla was charged yesterday under Sec. 447 I. P. C. and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or 15 days R. I. in default, by the sub-Divisional Magistrate Poona, for doing Khadi propaganda work in the Police chawls. He was a science student in the Sir Parshurambhau College of Poona and gave up the studies at the country's call.

GANDHI DAY AT BROACH.

(From a Correspondent).
BROACH, Nov. 6.

Gandhi Day was observed here with great enthusiasm. Different Prabhat Pheries of the city assembled at Lallubhai's chawls, where an imposing ceremony of saluting the national flag was performed. While the day was passed in spining and other national activities. In the evening a huge procession was taken out from the Chakla The procession after wending its way through the different localities of the city came at Tower Maidan at 6-30 p.m., where it was converted in to the meeting. Sjt. Diwan read the message of Sjt. Vithal Narielwala, the fourth dictator now in jail.

After the recital of national songs meeting came to a close.

BLACK SUNDAY INCIDENTS.

—:o:—

Insurance Brokers' Condemnation

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association resolutions were passed severely condemning the lathi charges on the Azad Maidan on the 28th Oct. and also the treatment meted out to ladies.

The Committee requested the Governor to have wise counsel and stop the attitude taken by his executive and thus restore peace in the City.

PROCESSION SQUATS ON ROAD

Symbols And Flags Snatched Off

SOME INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE

(From a Correspondent).
HONAVAR, Nov. 7.

A peaceful Prabhat Feri was banned under Section 42, District Police Act, yesterday by the S. D. M. The public defied the order this morning by taking out a procession which when blocked by the police, squatted on the road for one hour. Flags symbols were snatched away. The procession has then declared illegal and a lathi charge ordered. Some persons being injured. Thirty-six were arrested by the Magistrate. After the charge the Prabhat Feri was allowed to proceed. Great enthusiasm prevails in the towns-people and associations.

NAGAR PARKAR VILLAGERS REFUSE TO PAY "LAPO"

"ILLEGAL PRACTICES" FOR "ILLEGAL EXACTION" ?

(From a Correspondent).
NAGARPARKAR, Nov. 6.

"Lapo," the illegal exaction periodically made by Tapedars, supervising tapedars and the subordinate revenue officials has been refused by the people of Pipariyo Dhuliyon and 3 villages in Nagarparkar Taluka. Other reports say that subordinate revenue officials are resorting to illegal practices to exact "Lapo."

MILITARY ORDER DEFIED.

Legality Challenged.

O.C. Poona Station As Witness?

POONA, Nov. 6.

Following his refusal to obey the military order to quit the Cantonment area within 48 hours served on November 3, Chandulal Shah, a Poona Cantonment grocer, was arrested this morning, and was placed for trial before the Cantonment Magistrate on a charge of disobeying the military order. Accused pleaded not guilty and challenged the legality of the order served on him. He also informed the Court that he desired to call Lt.-Col. G. N. Ford, Commanding Poona Station as a witness.

This is the first case in which a military order in the Cantonment area was defied, all the shopkeepers in previous cases having apologised.—A. P.

FINED FOR DEFYING ORDER TO QUIT

Poona Cantonment Area

POONA, Nov. 7.

Sjt. Chandulal Shah, a Poona merchant who defied military order to leave the Cantonment area, was to-day sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100. The Magistrate observed that the accused had had any opportunity to give an explanation or an apology, but instead of that, he had gloried in defiance by permitting himself to be garlanded.—A. P.

BOY CHARGED WITH SEDITION

Released On Rs. 10,000 Bail

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Yashpal, the ten-year-old son of Mahashaya Khushal Chand, Editor of "Milap", a vernacular daily, against whom a sedition case, and another for assaulting a police constable are pending and who was on bail, was rearrested yesterday evening under Section 108 and was produced to-day before Mr. Haryanshlal, Magistrate, who released him on bail of Rs. 10,000. November 19th has been fixed for hearing.—A. P.

B CLASS FOR EX-M.L.C.

R. G. Soman, ex-M.L.C of Satara who was given A class in jail by the convicting Magistrate, is reported to have been transferred to B class.—A. P.

PREJUDICING R. T. C. DELIBERATIONS

Indian Delegates' Complaint.

MR. BENN ADVISED TO APPEAL TO BRITISH PRESS

LONDON, Nov. 4.

It is understood that, as a result of the article in the *Morning Post* deprecating a reported Hindu-Moslem pact to demand Dominion status at the Round Table Conference, several British Indian delegates are requesting Mr. Wedgwood Benn to make a public appeal to the British Press not to publish articles likely to prejudice the Conference's deliberations.

A significant feature of yesterday's informal meeting of British Indian delegates was that the Aga Khan was unanimously elected chairman on the motion of Mr. S. Sastri, Sir Mirza Ismail after a visit to friends in the South of England, has resumed work on the Commitee of States' Ministers which is examining the attitude to be adopted by the Princes at the Conference. The Committee includes Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir P. D. Pattani, Col. A Huksar and the Dewan of Baroda.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has arrived in London, and Maulana Mahomed Ali is expected on Friday.

Begum Shah Nawaz and Mrs. Subbarayan were guests at a luncheon given by the International Council of Women. It is understood that women's organisations in England are endeavouring to secure place for a women representative at the Conference and the name of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., is mentioned in this connection.—Statesman.

SHOLAPUR EDITOR JAILED

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 7.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. N. J. Wadia, convicted to-day Mr. Ganpat Nalavade, editor of Maratha weekly "Sangram" under Section 295-A I.P.C. for deliberately and maliciously outraging the religious feelings of the Moslem community in an article published in the "Sangram" last March. The Judge declared that there was no justification whatever for comments about Moslem religion or offensive allegations regarding the Prophet made by Mr. Nalavade in the article.

Two Hindu assessors found the accused not guilty and one Moslem found him guilty. The Judge sentenced the acucsed to one months' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 150.—A. P.

MORE HOUSE SEARCHES AT LAHORE

Many Youths Arrested

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Police carried out searches at noon to-day of a numoer of houses in the city. The shop of Doctor Hansraj was raided and the compounder taken into custody. Bishamari Das, the son of a retired Tehsildar, was arrested after the search of his house.

Two Bengalee youths and a boarder living in Aryasevak Hotel named Rameshwar Singh along with his guest, were taken to the police station. Searches still continue. During the search of Doctor Hansraj's shop, the Assistant Chemical Examiner was present.

It is understood that the searches are made in connection with the explosion of a bomb in Gwalimandi some time in June.—A. P.

ALLEGED CORRUPT PRACTICE.

—:o:—

Gov't Inquiry Commission To Meet On 21st Inst

The Commission appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the allegations made by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas calling to question the elections of Sir V. A. Dabholkar and Dr. R. T. Nariman to the Bombay Legislative Council, will meet on the 21st instant, at 12 noon in the Council Hall, Bombay.

WHAT SIR PHEROZESHAH WOULD HAVE DONE TO-DAY!

He Would Have Condemned Police Methods

MUNSHI AGAINST APING OF WESTERN CIVILISATION

Parsis Celebrate Pherozashah Mehta Jayanti

"Defiant in his eyes, defiant in his look, defiant in his speech, defiant in his acts, he was a personification of defiance and never bowed his head before autocracy or bureaucracy". In these words Mr. B. F. Bharucha paid tribute to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta whose 85th death anniversary was celebrated on Friday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha.

Mr. Bharucha addressing the gathering before the arrival of the President, Mr. K. M. Munshi, dwelt at length on the life of Sir Pherozeshah whom he described as father of the Bombay Corporation a great fighter for the peoples rights in the University Senate and the Legislative Council, the founder of the Central Bank, one of the founders of the Indian National Congress and one of the trio—Justice Badruddin Tayabji, Justice Telang and Sir Pherozeshah—who brought it to the notice of Britain that however it may try to divide Indians and rule them, they were united whenever they had to fight for the nation.

IF HE WERE ALIVE.

Discussing as to what Sir Pherozeshah would have done if he were alive at present, Mr. Bharucha said that he could not say that he (Sir Pherozeshah) would have joined the Civil Disobedience movement but undoubtedly he would have been the first citizen in Bombay to raise his voice of protest against the Government policy and would have warned the Government that however meek submission and non-violent Indians might be, they would not tolerate any insult to their women.

FOLLOW HIM.

Mr. Bharucha appealed to the Parsi youth to follow in the foot steps of Sir Pherozeshah and serve the cause of their country.

HE HATED HYPOCRISY.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who followed Mr. Bharucha referred to the fight that Sir Pherozeshah carried in the University Senate when Sir George Clarke, the then Governor of Bombay tried to remove English History from the University curriculum.

POLICE EXCESSES CONDEMNED.

Mr. Jamnadas recalled another incident in Sir Pherozeshah's life when he attended the Royal dinner when King George visited India in 1911 and in the very presence of the Governor of Bombay and the Police Commissioner complained about police excesses which were of a very minor character. If he were living to-day he would have lost no time in protesting and would have done his best to see that his people were not harassed by the police.

BOMBAY'S GOLDEN ACHIEVEMENTS.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that Bombay's achievements during the last six months would be recorded in golden letters not only in the history of the City or of India, but in the history of the world. These achievements were in fact the fruits of the labour men like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

In politics it always so happened that extremists of to-day were moderates of to-morrow and it would be no wonder if men like the speaker who were supposed to be the leaders would be back numbers after five years when the youths of to-day, who were now at colleges would take up the leadership.

VICTIM OF WESTERNISATION

Proceeding the speaker said that he did not know Sir Pherozeshah very intimately but from a study of his life he thought that Sir Pherozeshah was an innocent victim to Western civilization and that was why he believed so much in British connection with India and called it the "Divine dispensation of Providence."

But that was not his fault. If any Indian could save himself from the effect of that civilization he was Dadabhai Naoroji.

DON'T APE THE WEST!

Mr. Munshi severely condemned the aping of Western civilization by Indians and their contempt and dislike for their own culture and strongly advocated that the Parsis should pay more and more attention to Gujrati language which was their mother tongue.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi in paying homage to the patriot whom she had not seen or met, but about whom she had heard a lot said that he was a citizen of the first rank and an Indian first and a Parsi afterwards.

Dr. S. K. Valdya confessed that the way in which India was fighting her non-violent fight and the part that women were playing had converted him to the view that India can achieve her object by non-violent methods only.

She referred to the reply of Sir Fredric Sykes to the Mayors letter in which Sir Fredric said that he did not think that the treatment of women was barbarously inhuman" the speaker said that the grievance of the citizens was that it was ungentlemanly and if Sir Fredric did not appreciate that the speaker thought that he (Sir Frederick) was unfit for the post he held.

He feelingly referred to the police excesses and warned the officials to do whatever they liked to the men but not to touch women.

STOP PRESS.

ATTACK ON POLICE LORRY.

—:o:—

MORE THAN 12 MEN KILLED.

QUETTA, Nov. 7.

A small party of raiders attacked a police lorry near Loralai on November 2. Police were sufficiently armed with rifles and ammunition.

When the first shot was heard Police replied in same manner and the lorry was put to great speed but the raiders hit on the tyres and the lorry was unable to go any further. Volleys of shots were fired from both sides.

The driver of the lorry and head Constable were killed and seven wounded. The raiders decamped with rifles and several hundred rounds of ammunition. A detachment of military from Loralai was at once sent in pursuit but owing to the condition of the country the raiders made their escape.

Another raid is reported in Kalat simultaneously where a party of sixteen has been rounded up by Mekren and Chagai levies and ten were killed.—A. P.

—:o:—

ADDRESSES TO MRS. GANDHI AND SARDAR BARDOLI

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

At an emergent meeting of the Allahabad Municipal Board this evening a resolution was passed to present addresses of welcome to Mr. Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who arrived here to-night.—A. P.

AFRIDIS DEMAND NEW JIRGHA

PESHAWAR, Nov. 7.

Afridis formally sent a letter to Government asking for a new Jirgha to settle terms of peace with Government.—A. P.

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A R3623

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GUARANTEED—HAND SPUN and HAND WOVEN KASHMIR WOOLLEN CLOTH SUIT PIECE, sufficient for an ordinary suit Rs. 10. No samples sent. Goods accepted back if not approved. SHIVA SAHAI AISHI RAM, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R 3580

Medical.

RIGHT ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—Prevent Conception. Stainless, ordourless, greaseless and cheapest. Sole Agents RIGHT AGENCY, Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. Stockists—The Popular Pharmacy, Bombay.
M R3351

SAFE, SURE AND GUARANTEED CURE for Leprosy, Leucoderma, Patches, Marks, Eruptions, etc., in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Full particulars of treatment free under cover. Apply to KAVIRAJ, 51, Beadon Row, Calcutta (B. C.).
M R3557

TEGAR'S PILL.

MAKES A MAN A MAN

Infallible and invaluable remedy for Debility, Inability, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite and Vitality, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Colic Pain, in all its stages.

Rs. 12-8 only.

Guaranteed cure by 60 Pills, no failure, no relapse.

Apply, TEGAR AUSHADHALAY WORKS.

P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.

Books & Stamps.

THE GRAVEN PALM—Manual of the science of Palmistry (251. Illustrations.) By Mrs. Robinson. Rs. 7-14. The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading. (800. Illustrations from Life. By Benham, Rs. 18/12/-. The Students' Text Book Of Astrology. (Diagrams and Signs.) By Vivian Robinson. Rs. 5/10/-. The New Dictionary of Astrology. By Sepharial. Rs. 5/4/-. KING CO., Cheapest House Fort, Bombay.
L R3597

Motors and Accessories

OFFERS ARE INVITED for New Ford Touring Cars and Truck Chassis—some with bodies—and Assorted Stock of Ford Spare Parts. Particulars on application to, THE LIQUIDATOR, The National Motors Limited, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
JA R3610

AUTOMOBILE CLEARANCE SALE —Few remaining DURANT-RUGBY CARS will be sold this week regardless of cost, Cars now on view at HILL SAWYER & CO.'S SHOWROOM, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
1940

Property For Sale

BUNGALOW AT THANA. ONE STOREYED (9 rooms) well-built with compound, privy, waterpipe, bath room. SPLENDID SITUATION. Value Rs. 9,000 only. Apply Box No. 403 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R3601

Profession.

HYPNOTISM or CLAIRVOYANT taught and mastered in 12 hours—bad habits—bad memory also diseases cured without drugs. Business difficulties, love affairs solved—guarantee. Pay nothing unless satisfied. Prof. MAYO, Room 36, Maheshdra Mansion, Watson Hotel, Fort.
R.3528

PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE told. Questions answered. Disease cured by magnetism. Fees from Re. 1. Prof. MAYO, Dinshaw Villa, Laburnum Road, Bombay.
R 3581 B

PROF. S. S. RAO (The All-India Specialist in Tailoring) wants a few WELL-EDUCATED PUPILS for London Diploma courses. Apply:—C/o General Post Office, Bombay.
P R 3582

Public Notices

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

In consequence of the death of Dr SHIAVAX SORABJI BATLIWALA, an elected Councillor from the (F) Parel Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 111 of 1888 as amended by Act. XIX of 1930. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix Tuesday the 25th November, 1930, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

On or before the aforesaid date, every candidate for election shall pursuant to the provisions of Section 28—A of the said Act deposit or cause to be deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, a sum of two hundred rupees in cash or in Government Promisory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such deposit has been made.

The issue of nomination papers will commence from Tuesday the 18th November 1930.

(Sd.) A. R. DALAL.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 5th November, 1930.
1949

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
Matunga, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Superintendent of Dormitories (Hostel) of the above Institute. Salary Rs. 100-10-150 p.m.

A medical man having organising experience of Hostels preferred. Further particulars on application to the undersigned.

Principal & Secretary.
1938

Public Notices

NOTICE.

LODGE RISING STAR OF WESTERN INDIA.

No. 342 S. C.

A FUNERAL LODGE SERVICE in memory of the late Rt. Wor. Bro. Dr. KAVASJI BYRAMJI SHROFF, who died at Marseilles on 25th October, 1930, will be held at Freemason's Hall, Fort, Bombay at 6-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 8th November, 1930. All Master Masons are invited to attend.
R3632

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ANANT BALKRISHNA SHIRGAOLKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 72, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Lonavla, Taluka Mawal, District Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal, containing by admeasurement one acre and eight gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 279 Entry No. 379, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the vacant land and beyond that by the bungalow of Kazi Saheb, on or towards the West by the Road and beyond that by the properties belonging to Messrs. Ranade and Modak, on or towards the North by the boundary of Tumgarli village and by the compound of Goculdas Morarji and by the property of Saboo Sidick and on or towards the South by the Road and by the compound of Lakhmidas Bhimji, and which said premises are assessed by the Lonavla Municipality under Ward B and house Nos. 10-11 and 11A.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1930.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1948

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
INSOLVENCY NO. 969 OF 1927.

Re: RANCHORD VASANJI JOSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, formerly doing business in partnership with Magon Kalidas, Purshotum Kuverji and Shivji Ludha as General Commission Agent in the name of Cooverji Jiwandas & Co., at Mandvi upto October, 1925, and now a manager in the firm of Pragji Mulji & Co., at Mandvi:

An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th January 1931 at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
1951

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 9 A.M. (S. T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE OF THE BENGALOW OF SHETH HANSRAJ MORARJI AT BAZAR ROAD, GHATKOPAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 9th November 1930 at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at Ghatkopar at the above place all the furniture of the Bungalow including drawing suites, marble top table, centre table, cabinets, bedsteads, washing tables, easy chairs, shelf, dressing chest of drawers, arm chairs, palm stands, china pots, benches, one large lot of Handis etc

Deposit of 25 per cent. will be received at the time of sale and balance to be paid and lots to be taken delivery of immediately after sale is over.

The above [illegible] on view.

GANDHI & Co.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) AT ANANDJI DAYAL LANE, GHATKOPER, KNOWN AS ANANDJI DAYAL BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Sunderdas Anandji vs. Dr. Manecklal Muruldhar and others) and pursuant to the High Court's Order dated the 26th June, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the bungalow, messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Anandji Dayal Lane, Ghatkoper, admeasuring about 5,148 square yards, being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 77, Pot No. 1, and bounded on the East by a public road leading to Ghatkoper Station, on the West by a private road lying between the land herein and Tansa Water Duct, on the North by a part of land bearing Survey No. 77 and on the South by the property of Devji Virji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. Peerozshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE, "MILNER'S" SAFE, GRAMOPHONE, ETC., and DOUBLE BEARING SIMPLEX MECHANISM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, valuable household blackwood carved furniture such as dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, meatsafes, leather-lined drawing room suites, Milner's safe on stand, gramophone, writing bureau, book-case, pier and side tables, round tables, mirror door cupboards, filing cabinets, writing tables, bedsteads with mattresses, dressing chest of drawers, cane chairs, crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, E. lamps and shades, ice boxes, teapoys, picture frames, ceiling fans etc., etc., belonging to a European gentleman and on account of the concerned:—1 double bearing Simplex Mechanism with R. C. A. Photophone attachment.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co

AUCTIONEERS,

62, Medows Street, Fort,
Tel. No. 22064.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 9th inst at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), of very valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room Jacobean and plain artistic furniture made by well-known makers. Glass and panel door almyrahs, silver show-cases, Jacobean side-board, dinner wagon, cabinets, H. M. V. gramophones, records, electric lamps, Singer sewing machine, Kazerlle tune harmonium made by T. S. Ramchander, very rich English plush hall carpet 12" x 9", (1) Standard motor car, (1) Buick motor car, 1 large lion skin, etc., etc., at Chapsey Terrace, Altamount Road, Khambala Hill.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

Auction sale of modern machinery, punching and shearing machine, Leathes office furnitures, etc., etc.

Auction sale on WEDNESDAY, the 12th November 1930 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Clifton Iron Works, Mastan Talao, Corner of Surti Mohola.

VORA & CO.,

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 12th November, 1930, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building St. No. IIA; Case No. 32; Junction of Curry Road and Sopariwag Road.

Building St. No. 71-73; 45-55; 3-9; 15-23; 202; 218; Case No. 123; 131a; 230; 282; 283; Narayen Dhara Street, Memonwada Road and Janjikar Street.

MENESSE & CO.

Amusements.

Crown Cinema

Sandhurst Road,
6, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays,
at 3 p.m.

SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO'S.
Spectacular production

"BAKAVLI"

featuring
Miss GULAB

A delightful Fairy Story of a Celestial Nymph and a Modern Mortal.

THE FAMOUS TANTKAR OF THE STATE OF INDORE
Prof. RAHIMAT KHAN
and
KAPILESHWARI Bros.
WILL PERFORM
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
in aid of
SHRI SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA
Including a Variety of Vocal Music and Instruments
AT HIRA BAUG HALL,
C. P. Tank,
On Saturday the 8th November at 8-30 p.m. and Sunday the 9th November at 4 p.m.
Rates:—Rs. 3/6, 2/4, 1/2 and 0/9 (Inclusive of Tax).
Plan open at Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, 3rd floor, Krishnanivas, Kalbadevi.

TO-MO-RO-W AT 9 A.M.
"Blake of Scotland Yard"
(20 PARTS)
Rialto Cinema
DAILY AT 6 & 10 P.M.
Complete Serial from Start to finish!

LIGHTNING
is right. For it's speed, speed, speed all the way. With an abundance of breathless thrills. The wastrel son of a railroad King, whom love turned from his evil ways. Excitement-plus

FORMERLY KNOWN AS JOHNSON INK.
Ask for Price List.
AMIN & CO.
68, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

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A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES BOMBAY.

The Subscription list will be opened on the 3rd day of November 1930 and will be closed on or before the 31st day of December 1930 or at such other date as may be decided by the Directors.

The Bharat Steam Navigation Limited.

A COMPANY WITH LIMITED LIABILITY REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1913.

Authorised Capital ... ... Rs. 30,00,000

Out of which Rs. 20,00,000 are to be issued at present divided into 1,99,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each ... ... Rs. 19,90,000
1,000 Founders' shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up out of which Rs. 10,000
2,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each have already been subscribed by the Directors, the Managing Agents and their friends.

The 1,000 Founders' shares will be issued as fully paid to the Managing Agents in consideration of their labours and efforts in the formation of this Company and of the benefits to be derived by the Company of their valuable connections in shipping circles, leaving a balance of 1,90,000 Ordinary shares, which are offered for public subscription payable as follows:—

With Application	Rs. 5
On Allotment	" 5
	Rs. 10

DIRECTORS.

1. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad Kt., Bar-at-Law, J. P., Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
2. Seth Abdool Husein Esmaljee Chithiwalla, Merchant and Landlord, Narvanno Akhado, Begumpura, Surat.
3. Seth Cawasji Pallonji, Merchant, 70 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
4. Nilkanth Pandurang Samant Esq., Solicitor, 381 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
5. Seth Mohamedally Allabux, Merchant of Messrs. M. Allabux and Co., 106-10, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
6. Seth Essufally M. Tajbhoy, Merchant of Messrs. Mahomedally Tajbhoy, 248, Ripon Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MULLA & MULLA.

AUDITORS.
MESSRS. NANUBHAI & CO.,
46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.
THE EASTERN SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
NAVSARI BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Prospectus

This Company has been formed with the objects set out in the Memorandum of Association and in particular for the furtherance of Indian Shipping Trade in India and abroad.

2. The prospects of Indian Shipping are promising despite the fact that the Indian Shipping Industry as understood in its modern sense is comparatively a recent development. It is expected that as time goes on and more facilities are available and adequate safeguarding against competition of rich foreign interests is secured, Indian Shipping will establish itself.

3. It is well-known that at present Indian enterprise in this field has to contend with severe competition and unfair rate-wars by long established foreign concerns and that some Indian Companies have not been able to survive such competition. However when under the impending political reforms India gets internal freedom, she will, it is anticipated, be in a position to control and direct her own shipping trade—more especially her coastal trade in the home waters—and to safeguard Indian interests against the present foreign competition.

4. There is a great scope for the development of the Indian Coastral Trade. Most of the lines at present Working are working full time and there are other lines between various Indian Ports which can be developed with profit. India has a sea board of over 4,000 miles and a vast internal commerce. The Railways have a predominating share in the carriage of the coastal as well as internal traffic but if proper facilities are available a fair share of this trade will come to the shipping service which has always been known to be a more efficient as well as economical method of transportation. The present spirit of helping Swadeshi Industries and encouraging Swadeshi enterprise which has deeply permeated the masses throughout the length and breadth of this country is sure to give equal stimulus to Indian shipping which is likely to be a great national enterprise in the near future. In all countries it has been the anxious concern of its Government as well as its people to foster and promote its own mercantile marine by every means possible and signs are not wanting of the same spirit prevailing in this country. In India unfortunately private capital and enterprise have not contributed their due shares in developing the shipping trade and industry of the country with the result that foreign concerns with the enormous capital and the enterprise of their nationals have been able to hold the field practically without challenge. The promotion of Indian Shipping concerns should therefore command the support of all patriotic people.

5. Bombay the Gateway of India has hitherto been the centre of Marine enterprise in India. The largest Indian shipping companies have their headquarters here and it is a Port of call for all ships either from foreign countries or from the different parts of India herself. Not without reason it is counted among the first ten ports of the world. It is therefore but fitting that she should maintain the lead in shipping trade that she has held upto now. New ports round her are opening up, but by reason of her situation and the advantages of possessing a natural harbour she is certain to continue to be the centre of all Indian Shipping Trade.

6. The Company will begin operations on a small scale in the beginning. It is intended to open up one or more of the following lines at the outset:—

(a) Bombay and Africa (cargo and passengers)
(b) Bombay and Goa and intermediate ports (mostly dealing in passengers traffic)
(c) Bombay and Mangalore (cargo and passengers)
(d) Bombay and Cutch Mandvi (cargo and passengers).
(e) Bombay and Bhavnagar (cargo and passengers)
(f) Bombay and Rangoon and intermediate ports (mostly cargo).

7. The minimum subscription on which the Directors will proceed to allotment is 10,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1 lac (inclusive of the Founder's shares and the shares agreed to be subscribed by the Directors, the Managing Agents and their friends as aforesaid).

8. The preliminary expenses of the Company are estimated to be about Rs. 7,500.

9. The management of the Company will be conducted by a Board of Directors whose names are mentioned above. All executive functions and general control of the Company's business will be conducted by the Managing Agents' firm who shall manage the business of the Company under the control and supervision of the Board of Directors.

10. Messrs. Essofally Mahomedally Tajbhoy and Mahomedally Allabux two of the Directors are interested in the promotion of the company being members of the Managing Agents firm viz. the Eastern Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd., with which the Company will enter into an agreement appointing the said "the Eastern Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd." its agents for a term of 30 years on the terms and conditions fully set forth in the said agreement. The Agents' firm will receive a minimum remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per month from the date of the 1st steamer beginning to run and Rs. 500 more making in all Rs. 1,500 per month on the second steamer beginning to run and a commission of 12 1/2 per cent on the net profits of the Company. The said agreement may be inspected at any time during office hours at the registered office of the Company.

11. The Articles of Association of the Company provide that the qualification of a Director of the Company is to be the holding in his own right of, at least, one hundred Ordinary Shares of the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 and the remuneration of every Director shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors for each meeting attended by them. The Articles also provide for such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors to be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them as may be of a very onerous character and in particular for compensation for travelling expenses for Directors who may have to go out of station on the Company's business.

12. The Articles also provide for payment of commission to any persons in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares of the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscription whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares of the Company at a rate of not more than 5 per cent. for any share in the Company. The Board may also allow such brokerage or allowance of expenses upto 5 per cent. of the total amount of the subscriptions accepted for the purpose of getting the shares subscribed by the public.

13. The Founders' shares confer on the holders thereof the right to get on each Founders' share twice the annual dividend declared on each ordinary share. The holder of each founders share shall be entitled to two votes at any meeting of the company where the holder of each Ordinary share will be entitled to one vote.

14. Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this prospectus and should be forwarded direct to the Company's Bankers or to the Company's office together with remittance for the amount of the application money.

15. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be obtained at the office of the Company at any time during business hours at a cost of Rupee one each. A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

16. The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of shares will be complete and ready for delivery within six months after the allotment of the shares. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. Where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the allotment moneys in respect of the shares so allotted.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Bombay dated this 3rd day of November 1930.

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD
ESSUFALLY M. TAJBHOY.
ABDOOL HUSEIN ESMALJEE CHITHIWALLA.
MOHAMEDALLY ALLIBUX.
NILKANTH PANDURANG SAMANT.
CAWASJI PALLONJI.

SWAMIJEE'S
WONDERFUL POWER.
Mysteries of Life, present, past and future wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation, YOGA SADHANA of Swami Premanandjee, the world famous vedantist. Striking references from unapproachable quarters throughout India, Burma and Ceylon and from leading dailies, periodicals of Calcutta and elsewhere. Charges 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading. Monthly details Rs. 2. Weekly details Rs. 5. Complete Test Life Reading Rs. 5. Extensive Whole Life Reading Rs. 10. V. P. allowed, charges extra. (Birth date or time of writing required).
SWAMI PREMANANDA ASHRAM,
(Established 1916.)
PROF. S. N. BOSE, B.A.,
P. O. Box No. 11418,
Calcutta

BIRTH CONTROL
A booklet of 13 illustrations containing 40 pages of up-to-date birth control methods, hygienic rubber goods and contraceptive medicines may be had with an anna stamp to MITRA & CO., 4-2, Gopal Biswas Lane, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

THE MIRACLES OF LOURDES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice that Mr. J. D. Jenkins has been good enough to take notice of the articles on "The Miracles of Lourdes" I contributed to the "Sunday Chronicle". I regret to see that he has completely misunderstood the trend of my argument. As he, himself, admits I do not deny that functional disorders may have been "cured" there. In fact it is common knowledge that faith cures always prove to have been cases of that nature. If he will take the trouble to carefully read my articles he will see that I emphasize the point that miraculous cures were a common feature of the shrines of antiquity.

I am really not concerned with such cases, though Mr. Jenkins believes that it matters not whether they are functional or not so long that people are benefitted at such places. The object of my articles was to show that the extravagant claims made for Lourdes that such organic disorders as Pott's disease (Tuberculosis of the spine), festering sores, fractures, cancer, etc., have been instantaneously cured at Lourdes cannot be sustained. The cases reported by the medical authorities of Lourdes do not show anything of the kind. No medical man can accept such cases as reported by them. I think this settles the point so far as any earnest and honest inquirer is concerned.

Mr. Jenkins is a lay man, he is perhaps not acquainted with the readiness which some impulsive patients declare themselves to have been cured by some nostrum or other agencies. About a couple of years ago, the railway public in Bombay, Europeans as well as Indians, was much impressed by the reported cure by a Fakir of a railway guard suffering from cancer of the jaw. The holy man was said to have cured the patient in a few days by means of a few twigs with which he removed the "very root" of the cancer and also by much prayer.

The patient died two months after. Such talks might have greatly impressed a layman like Mr. Jenkins just like that of his friend who married the Roman Catholic lady.

I may, in conclusion, give Mr. Jenkins an instance of how such extravagant claims evaporate when examined by competent authorities. In 1924 Father Woodlook, a well known Jesuit priest in London, thought he had an undoubted case of a great miracle from among one of the pilgrims recently returned from Lourdes. A group of thirty one London doctors examined the case carefully and rejected the claim. (This was reported in the Lancet and other medical papers). My object in writing such articles is always to enlighten those who desire to know the real facts about such claims. No body can convince bigots—that would, indeed, be hurting one's head against a brick wall."—Yours, ect.,

C. L. DAVOINE.

Nov. 5.

FORD ADVERTISING CARAVAN.

—:o:—

A New Ford Show and Advertising Caravan comprising a phaeton, a Light Delivery Vanette, in which was erected a false canopy covered with Burmese Ford signs, aStandard 30 cwt. Chassis with an express type body, a 20 Passenger Omnibus, a 20 Passenger Omnibus on the Commercial Chassis, and a 157" wheelbase Truck fitted with dual rear wheels and an immense signboard also in Burmese, left Rangoon for an extensive tour of Burma as far north as Myingyan and East to Lashio. Throughout the extended tour of 22 days the Ford cars and commercial models showed their superiority for travel under extremely difficult road conditions.

In one section, the road was piled high with huge boulders, preparatory to their being broken up into road metal. There being no diversion on either side of the road, meant the passing over these rocks for a distance of about 3/4 mile at a speed not exceeding two miles an hour. The driver of the Light Delivery van attempted to keep one front and rear wheel of the off side on a narrow margin of what appeared to be solid earth about two inches in width. This seemingly solid patch was in reality thick mud with a thin layer of hard crust. Consequently the vehicle sank into the mud up to the rear axle, and lying at an angle of 25 degrees made the Light Delivery a rather difficult task to pull out. Shovels were commandeered from a nearby road construction gang, and the mud dug away from the bogged wheels, substituting rocks and boards. Then under it's own power, the vehicle pulled out more the worse for its experience.

"Chaungs" as they call rivers in Burma, were full at the time of the Caravan's tour, but the Ford vehicles crossed many "Chaungs" which were extremely dangerous with considerable ease.

LORD MESTON ON MONTAGUS' DIARY

—:o:—

Holds Brief For The "Steel Frame"

LONDON, Nov. 3.

"There is still something to be said for the old-fashioned convention that diaries should not be given to the world until those who figure in them are dead," declares Lord Meston, reviewing the late Mr. E. S. Montagu's diary of his Indian tours in the "Sunday Times".

Mr. Montagu, says Lord Meston, visited India during the worst period of the War, when British officials were labouring under the double strain of maintaining peace in India and providing more men and material for the Allies. Into this burst the Secretary of State, an embarrassing potentate at best, full of every sort of novel scheme for a self-governing India.

In what little time they could spare from their heavy immediate duties, a small group of senior British officials did their best to help him, but they seldom understood him. To work with Montagu was like playing a game of chess in which each move was the occasion for a new gambit. "If you left the board overnight, you found next morning his pawns had been converted into castle, and the queen had changed places with a bishop."

The obstruction and stupidity over which Mr. Montagu weeps in his diary, says Lord Meston, were not obstruction or stupidity at all, but reluctance to swallow some political nostrum without a clear idea of him it would affect the well-being of the millions on whom it might react.

"The danger of pillorying such caution as contumacy is that it might provoke reprisals. Several of those who worked with Mr. Montagu during those months have records of discussions which will not tally with his."

As a contribution to India's constitutional history, the value of the book, concludes Lord Meston, is slight.—"Statesman."

FOREST LAWS BROKEN

—:o:—

Satyagraha Activity In Karnatak

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 5.

Satyagraha against forest laws was carried out for the second time on Monday (the 3rd instant) at Kalledevaru in the Haveri Taluka, when about 500 people gathered. The police also had concentrated their forces, the Dy. S. P. having gone from Dharwar. The Satyagrahis divided themselves into two batches and proceeded by different routes. One batch was stopped by the D. S. P. and after recording their names, twelve of them including the "Dictator" of the Taluka were told that they were under arrest. The other batch commenced work, and cut down about 80 trees. Seven Satyagrahis were arrested there. The arrested batches were marched to Ranibennur and Haveri, respectively.

An old man of 65 is alleged to have been deprived of all his clothes and forced to sit in the cold all night, after which also he refused to pay the grazing fee. On the 23rd October when 2 leaders under arrest were being led to the lock-up, the police used their lathis and batons on the people, who had formed a procession in honour of the arrested leaders.

Sjt. N. N. Bhise of Dharwar, a leader of the Mahratta community, has been served with notice under Section 108, C. P. C., to furnish security for one year by the City Magistrate of Bijapur. Sjt. Bhise had delivered speeches in the Bijapur District which in the opinion of the Magistrate created hatred against the Government. The case has been fixed for the 10th instant.

FOR CONTROLLING BIRTH
"Mahashakti Talisman" is infallible. Surely stops conception. Price Rs. 2/12. For Retentive Power,—use "Kandarpa Talisman" Rs. 2/4.
S. BIDYABHUSHAN.
Baganchara (Nadia) Bengal.

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.
A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

Derk P. Yonkerman, discoverer of the new remedy for consumption.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. C362) 118/120, Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, enclosing 6d. in British P. Order to cover cost of carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

LEPROSY
Nodular, Tubercular, Aenasthetic Para or mixed or due to any origin, promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days use at Rs. 15 per set. P. Veeraswamy Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada.—Cured by your alone.

LEUCODERMA
or white patches due to loss or pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Mr. J. M. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my white patches. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., Police Hospital, Puri:—Found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure Capt. A. T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORK, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur, Branch: Mihijam, Tel. Add. "Chemists," Bhagalpur, or from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay.

MEMORY INTELLECT
WILL POWER
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Prepared from precious herbs
A tried and tested sure remedy for Loss of MEMORY INTELLECT VITALITY INSANITY MENTAL WEAKNESS SEXUAL WEAKNESS SPERMATORRHOEA. NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY
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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

— Mail & Passengers — Service.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Tons.
Nov.		
8th	NALDERA x	16,083
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA *	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI*	16,697
27th	KAISER-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
31st	RANPURA	16,601
24th	MALOJA X	20,337
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	KAISER-I-HIND	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA §	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
2nd May	KAISER-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,243
16th	MACEDONIA	11,120
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	10,936

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.
†To Marseilles only.
@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

	2nd Saloon A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

	2nd Saloon. A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 26th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
Nov.		
20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec.		
11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
Mar.		
26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl.		
16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single	Return
A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Nov.		
7	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan
21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 3 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
7th	VARSOVA	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
15th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
20th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
12th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal & Mangalore.
19th	Karapara	& S Africa via P Bunder

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays. Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependant upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Havre Maru ..	25th Oct	8th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Nov,	20th Nov
Shinkio Maru ..	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec,	23rd Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25476
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 886.

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Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN,
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22937.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
xTango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov
Kamo Maru	8000	...	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@3 Dec
*Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru.	5952	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Sarhima Maru ..	10000	...	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru ..	13000	...	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec
xKaga Maru ..	5800	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@13Jan

*Do not carry passengers
x Calls at Colombo.
(m) From Colombo

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suez Maru.	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru ..	10600	10 Dec.	27 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons.	From Hong Kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	20 Nov.	28 Nov
Nichibu Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast and Japan, Australia Services
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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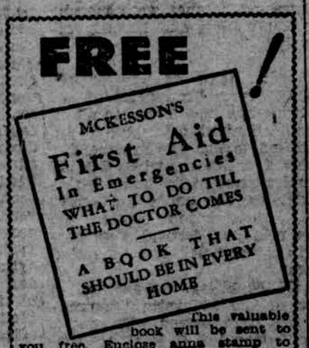

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BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	....	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	....	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	....	Rs. 5,37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.

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Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companys' Act VII of 1882.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

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Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosar
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Roi de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. YABUKI.
Manager

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Capital paid up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 1-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p.a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

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ULCERINE (regd.)—The greatest harmless antiseptic Ulcer healer ever manufactured in India. Without operation cures Fistula, Piles, Foul sores Sensues, Poisonous boils all skin diseases. It also plays miracle in operated wounds. Ask for Free Booklet. KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ...	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARDOA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
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Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
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INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
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Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.
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1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs.22 1/2 per 1000
1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.
Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930
THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.
REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
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25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus,
Funds about Rs 4½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

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Born Insanity Radically cured. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from despaired cases. Once tried never failed. Price per V. P. Rs. 3-8-0.
Mr. Abdul Moojid Clerk. (*Jorargani, Sub-Registry Office, Chittagong*) says:—
"A relative of mine, a female lunatic about 30 years old has been perfectly cured of insanity by using only one phial of your specific for Insanity. There has been no relapse of the disease for over a year since her cure. I pray to God for the appreciation by the public of your invaluable specific which I strongly recommend for use to any person suffering from insanity." 17-6-30.
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A few day's application of this medicine cures White Leprosy radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine inspite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.
Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2/-.
AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
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Doctors and Educated classes of different provinces, after continued use of F. P. Pills and comparing with other medicines, declare that these Pills are the safest and surest among all drugs, pessaries and rubber goods and perceptively improve the health by effectively postponing conception. Price 3 months pills Rs. 5/4. Details Free.
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President—All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society,
123 (O), Grey Street, Calcutta.

WOMEN CANNOT ALWAYS BE
YOUNG
BUT THEY CAN ALWAYS BE
LOVELY

Too often beauty passes with youth, particularly among the secluded women of India who have little contact with the outer World and do not realise how their sisters in other countries now retain beauty all their lives.

The chief source of beauty lies in the skin, and to keep the skin smooth, soft and clear all that is needed is a little care, and the use of the preparations that years of patient research have perfected and placed at the disposal of women, Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow. Oatine Cream should be gently massaged into the skin for a few minutes every night, and Oatine Snow should be used during the day; it is the duty of all men to teach their women folk this new and simple method of enhancing and preserving their beauty.

Oatine preparations contain no animal matter whatever, and are untouched by hand in the course of manufacture and packing.

OATINE CREAM
for nightly massage

OATINE SNOW
for day use.

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UNREST IN THE CARIBBEAN

Problems That Facce American Impreialise

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts has added his voice to the others which warn us that trouble is again brewing in the Caribbean. Though storm clouds are gathering in both Cuba and Haiti, it is over the former country that Senator Walsh is concerned, and it is true that the situation is there is more sudden than that in the negro republic. The Machado regime, which has so long maintained itself in power partly by trickery and partly by cruel suppression of its opponents, is more seriously threatened at this moment than ever before.

Probably most of those Americans who are aware that there is such a thing as the Platt Amendment have an idea that it compels the United States to prevent revolution in Cuba. Even Joseph P. Cotton, Under-secretary of State, is reported to have said to a group of newspapermen a few days ago that "this country is bound to go to the assistance of Cuba if its established government is overthrown." If Mr. Cotton meant his words to be a threat to the revolutionists (and they are certain to be so interpreted in Cuba) they constituted an outrageous misstatement of the meaning of the Platt Amendment. That famous document says that the United States has the right to intervene at any time for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty." It says nothing whatever about supporting a ruthless dictatorship like that of Machado or attacking those who seek to set up in its place a regime conducted a little more in accordance with democratic ideas.

THE THREATENING STORM.

It is dubious, however, whether any threat from the United States can very much longer retard the threatening storm of revolution. Economic conditions upon the island have been drifting from bad to worse and the labouring classes living in utter misery. Political conditions are no better. Alarmed by the increasing weakness of his government, Machado made a few gestures of peace towards the Nationalists in July. He even went so far as to introduce a bill into Congress which would permit them to take part in the November elections. The bill was rejected for the reason that the present congressmen, who owe their seats to Machado's dictatorship, would probably be defeated while he himself could remain president until 1935. The Nationalists also rejected Machado's proposal because it contained no satisfactory guarantee that the elections would be honestt.

All efforts at patching up a truce have now failed, and with the last few weeks the rumble of the approaching storm has moved Machado to even greater vigilance than ever. He has established a strict censorship of the press and has placed government guards on all railroads and highways and in all public buildings. Though he has been forced for financial reasons to cut the salaries of army officers, he has not interfered with the perquisites of the rank and file, hoping thereby to retain their loyalty.

Whether Machado, who in the past has proved unscrupulous in defending his dictatorship, will succeed in crushing the revolution, remains to be seen. But if the American State Department is genuinely interested in protecting the peace of Cuba, it has only to invite Machado to restore the electoral code before the November election. Such an invitation would imply that the State Department understands the Cuban situation and would therefore probably result in Machado's resignation. It would also reassure the Nationalists, who at present do not know just where the American government stands in regard to Cuban affairs, and it might even avert the threatened revolution.

HAITI.

In regard to the neighbouring island of Haiti, the best that can be said is that the storm clouds are somewhat less dark than those over Cuba. The national elections take place October 10, and it is hoped that they will mark the end of the dictatorship, which has so long continued under American auspices, and the beginning of parliamentary reforms. However, it is reported that there are more than fifty presidential candidates in the field, and if the American officials do not bend every effort to see that the elections are fair, and that order is maintained, anything is likely to happen. There is widespread belief that some of the American officials would welcome violence in the elections, as tending to prove that the reforms promised in the Forbes report are impossible and that the occupation by United States Marines ought to continue indefinitely.

Much of the good feeling created when the contents of the Forbes report were made known has subsequently been dissipated by tactful actions of the Americans. The Haitian Cabinet resigned rather than yield to the insistence of the State Department that Dr. Carl Colvin should be made head of the department of agricultural relations. There was also questionable wisdom in the selection of Dr. Dana Munro to succeed General Russel of the Marine Corps when the latter retires after the elections of October 10. Dr. Munro is a scholar and an able man, but the recommendations of the Forbes report could have been carried out more easily by someone who was not fettered by State Department associations. That report remains one of the few solid achievements of the Hoover administration up to date. It would be a profound tragedy if, by the insidious influence of imperially minded gentlemen in Port-au-Prince and Washington, the bold steps toward Haitian independence which it proposed should be changed little by little, and if the shackles of the United States should finally remain in place.

(The "New Republic", New York.)

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GIRLS HARASSED FOR WEARING SWADESHI CLOTHES

An Unjustifiable Order.

LYALLPUR, October 31.

Disquieting reports are received from the Government Girls' High School. It is stated that an order has been issued to the students to bring Rs. 2 each to buy cloth (foreign) from the school for embroidery work. As many girls are not willing to buy foreign cloth, they are threatened to be expelled from the school. It is reported that two girl students, one of whom is the daughter of Lala Sundardas, ex-Secretary Congress Committee, who is now undergoing imprisonment in Gujranwala Jail and the other is sister of Lala Diwan Chand, who is also in jail have been degraded to fifth class from sixth class on their refusal to obey this order. A threat of expulsion is being given to them, if they persist in their refusal.

The daughter of Lala Sundardas has given an application, informing the Head Mistress that in no case she would buy foreign cloth and that she is ready to bear all the consequences that follow. Higher authorities are requested to intervene.—"Tribune."

Nearly Ten Thousand In Jail

—:o:—

PATNA, October 29.

The total number of arrests during the week under report was 184 only out of which 43 were arrested under the Chaukidari Ordinance and the rest under the Picketing Ordinance. The volunteers are now sometimes badly handled and sometimes arrested and let off after a detention for some hours only. The number of such volunteers who were detained only for a few hours are not included in the above figure. The above arrests are distributed in the districts as follows:—

1. Saran	52
2. Patna district	29
3. Shahabad	17
4. Singhbhum	7
5. Patna Town	16
6. Champaran	16
7. Monghyr	15
8. Santhal Pargana	11
9. Bhagalpur	12
10. Darbhanga	10
11. Muzaffarpur	8
Total	181
Total up to last week	9537
Total up to date	9747

Prominent Arrests

Prominent among those arrested during the week under report are Babu Jagat Narain Lall, President, Patna District Congress Committee (who was released from the Hazaribagh Jail only very recently after serving a sentence of six months' under the Salt Law), Sj. Mangaldeva pleader, Sjt. Ambika Kant Sinha secretary Patna, D.C.C. (who was released from the Hazaribagh Jail only recently after serving a sentence of six months under the Police Act and 147 I.P.C.) Sjt. Nathani Singh, a Prominent Congress worker of Begusari Sub-division, Sjt. Charan Sarmu, a prominent worker of the Hindu Mission, Sjt. Ramakhan Singh, Secretary Mahariguni Congress Committee, Sjt Ramavatar Singh of Dhaka Champaran (for the second time) Sjt. Sachidananda Giri, founder of the Jawhar Ashram, Jayanagar, Sjt. Dwarka Prasad, President of the Jayanagar Congress Committee and others.—"Advance."

Bulletin Editor Jailed.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, Nov. 4.

The case of Sjt. Ochhavlal, the first editor of the "Rajdroha" bulletin published by the Youth League, came up for hearing yesterday before the First-class Magistrate Mr. Shaikhan. He is sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default six weeks' further imprisonment. He did not take part in the proceedings of the Court. He heard the sentence cheerfully.

Sjt. Ochhavlal is an enthusiastic youth of 18, who joined this movement leaving his studies. He was editor for two months' and a half.

He is still kept in a temporary jail. There is a rumour that other charges will be framed against him.

5,000 WITNESS DISOBEDIENCE

—:o:—

Dictator And 10 Volunteers Jailed.

(From A Correspondent.)

WAI, Nov. 5.

To-day being Gandhi Day the Wai Congress Committee announced a jungle Satyagraha. "Dictator" Rajaram Bhave was arrested under Section 117. A procession was arranged which saluted the national flag, gave a send off to Sjt. Bhave and went with Satyagrahi volunteers to Lohar Jungle. 5,000 people witnessed the disobedience. A police party was ready and as the volunteers cut the grass they were arrested. Complete hartal was observed. Sjt. Bhave and ten volunteers are in custody.

Attachments In Tarsadi

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Nov. 4.

Mr. Jewel, Mr. Antia and others with a party of 65 policemen arrived yesterday at 4 a.m. at Tarsadi of the Jalalpore Taluka.

Except four or five youths, the residents of this village have evacuated. These youths were at once arrested and two policemen were stationed at every house.

They have attached and removed to Jalalpore goods worth Rs. 15,000 as against the land revenue of Rs. 300 of this village.

Sjt. Keshavram, who was arrested at Surat, is brought down to Jalalpore, where his case for the second charge will come up for hearing to-morrow.

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TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—having just been released from the Lucknow District Jail after undergoing a sentence of six months, may I be permitted to relate in your valuable columns some of my experience regarding the treatment of political prisoners? Let me say at the outset that the political prisoners are a class by themselves. These men entering the Congress creed, whether literate or illiterate, high or low, possess certain common characteristics. They may be a bit impulsive, but are made of hard mettle, and without caring in the least for the consequences, stand resolutely and fearlessly on their rights. The more the suffering, the greater is the persistence. That being so, the Jail authorities, it seems, have learnt by experience that they deserve their delicate care and attention. Moreover, I remember to have read in some paper that a Government circular has gone round to say that they should be treated with due respect, or I should rather say "caution."

To begin with, let me tell you, Sir, that the recent jail reforms, so far as we are concerned, have proved illusionary. And, the Government, of course, introduced them with a show of meeting the loud protests of the public against the favoured European treatment, which, however, has not yet changed, nor the lot of political or other prisoners bettered. By some sort of juggling it devised A B and C classes of which A and B get better food than C and some comforts, but the diet scale of the former (vegetarians) is eight annas only against the Europeans' (non-vegetarians') seven annas a day. The European prisoner gets almost every home comfort ready on entering, but we political prisoners (A and B class) were given a "Charpoy" (which could be made in the jail workeshop in a day) three and four months after our entry. Only a part of the sets of clothing was given after the same period, as also soap and eating vessels which could be bought in the Bazar at a moment's notice. Even on the completion of a term of six months and more, we found that we were without furniture to speak of as prescribed in the rules. The supply of an English daily paper also is "under consideration"!

What the people really wanted and asked for, was, not only no distinction between the European and the Indian, but also the recognition of a priniple that people convicted of any offence not involving moral turpitude, would be put in either A or B class. This was ignored by the Govt. as it would improve the lot of political prisoners. Moreover, the Local Government's classification of prisoners is most unjust, nay absurd, as a large number accustomed to a decent and civilised life, and deserving A or B. is put in class C. It is almost true that they have been made victims of the Police vindictiveness, as it is understood that the classification is mostly based on the Police reports, but the decisions, as a whole are very unsatisfactory. The so called 'reforms", therefore, have served no purpose, and the public. I have no doubt, will demand the right reforms on some lines above indicated.

It is not difficult for political prisoners to understand the mentality of the Jail authorities. Prestige reigns supreme here as outside, with the Jailor and the Superintendent, and they are rightly believed to be the autocratic rulers within the four walls of their little kingdom. But the political prisoners can and do, easily smash it, once they decide on doing so. The moment we enter, there is a trial of strength, and rules or no rules, the authorities yield inch by inch, only when they realise our strength. My information is that some so called "concessions" are given in some jails, and others in other jails. But the authorities are loath to recognise these as a matter of principle or of all round applicability. What demands our immediate attention, Mr. Editor, is the C class. So far at least as political prisoners are concerned, this class may be abolished altogether, or distinguished from the ordinary criminal class C by introducing the following changes in order to remedy the grievances from which our people are at present suffering:—

1. That these prisoners be free to associate with A and B to facilitate which, they be accommodated in one and the same enclosure. This is necessary as jail treatment of them is sometimes very bad, and high handed, and is kept a close secret. Whenever the public have demanded information, misleading reasons have invariably been published by the authorities. On the other hand, when these prisoners go wrong, A and B would be able to exercise sufficient influence over them.
2. That they should be allowed to wear their own clothes.
3. That they should be provided with jail footwear as it is a cruelty to make them bare footed in the hottest part of summer and coldest part of winter.
4. That they should have washing and bathing soap and hair oil a necessity they are accustomed to all their life.
5. That they should have better though simple, food which need not cost much more than it does at present, and it should be subject to reasonable variations. Rice or bread be supplied as desired, "Julhra" and "Muil" which are cooked, root branch and all, and not satisfactorily, be stopped as they are universally resented, and do not carry much value as food. Moreover, I find that they are made a part of the jail diet, as they grow in abundance in the jail garden.
6. That raw articles of food be supplied strictly according to scale, to be cooked in vessels provided by the jail in a separate kitchen under the prisoners' own supervision, in order to avoid frequent complaints of adulteration, bad cooking, want of cleanliness and even shortage.
7. That eating vessels of iron be discontinued, and a better metal, preferably aluminium, be substituted, and a "lota" be added to the present requirements.
8. That they should be allowed to sleep outside the barracks during the hottest summer months, and not locked up in winter earlier than 8 p.m. as the people we have in class C. are accustomed to sleep, and even to live, in the open all their life, the more so the humbler they are.
9. That prison labour be limited to learning reading and writing for the illiterate, and study for others who desire it. Teachers can be found from among themselves. In no case, they should be employed on oil or flour mills, or water raising.
10. That sending and receiving letters and interviews, be allowed at least once a month instead of every three months.
11. That they shall have no fetters while on transfer from one jail to another.

While I was just leaving, one out of the two sets of clothes was demanded back by the jail authorities, and delivered by the C prisoners. Is that the way to keep them clean, I ask, as required by the jail rules? Are they to go naked in the bitter cold of winter when their only set is washed and being dried? It is said that the Council cut down the jail budget, so some ingenious I. G. (Inspr. Gen. Of Prisons) hit upon this novel way of effecting economy, rather than clipping his own fat salary and the Superintendent's. The prisoners stopped labour as a protest with the result that a "Talashi" (search) took place, and their "Chapnals" (slippers), Hindi, Urdu and English Primers which the illiterate used to read to learn the language, and some salt and soap, were confiscated. Nothing can be meaner or more niggardly than this.

These prisoners are now also locked up at 6-30 instead of 8 p.m. as before. During the heat of June and July, when they refused to be voluntarily locked up, wholesale beating took place, and batons were used and broken on them.

Finally, I have only to say that necessary reforms be forced on the Government by the public, and the matter be also taken up by the All-India Congress Committee, and rules be framed for those courting imprisonment, so that the latter may take a combined and uniform action within the jail, and offer "Satyagraha," if necessary, to bring about the desired result.—Yours, etc.,

K. PESTONJI.

Lucknow, Nov. 3,

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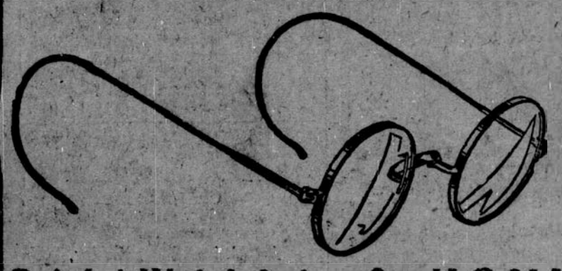
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LADIES MEETING AT DADAR: A public meeting of the Dadar ladies will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p. m. in Dhuru Hall Dadar, when prominent ladies will address the meeting.

BARAT ARTISTS UNION: The usual monthly meeting of the Bharat Artists Union will be held on Saturday the 8th at 5 p. m. (S. T.) at its usual quarter. Mr. K. H. Vakil presiding— all the members of the Executive Committee are requested to attend.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES. Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwad Gita at Shyaji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.) today (Saturday) at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.)

MUSICAL CONCERT BY PROF. RAHIMATKHAN. In aid of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Bombay, Prof. Rahimatkhan of Indore will give a concert of Instrumental music today (Saturday) at 8-30 p. m. and on Sunday 9th inst. at 4 p. m. at Hira Baug Hall C. P. Tank Prof. Rahimatkhan will play on the Sitar, Dilruba, and Jaltarang and will be assisted by Prof. Kapileshwari who will play on Harmonium and Tablatrang.

SEVEN KINDS OF DREAMS.— This is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered tomorrow (Sunday) evening at [illegible]

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o'clock in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC MEETING OF WOMEN. A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be convened at the Vanita Vishram Hall to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p. m. to protest against the sentence passed on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and to protest against the conduct of the Police on sixth Gandhi Day.

MAPUCA UNION: The annual social of the sons of Mapuca will take place under the auspices of the Mapuca Union at the Hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano today (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

8 a. m. and 12 noon—Gramophone Records.
7 p. m.—F. Rahman in Children's Stories and Songs.
9-20 p. m.—Saraswatibai's vocal music.

BOMBAY JEWS' PROTEST. The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Zionist Association has sent the following telegram addressed to the British Prime Minister, the Colonian Secretary and the World Zionist Organisation "Bombay Zionist Association unites with World Jewry in emphatically protesting against British Government's present policy in Palestine as stated in the White Paper."

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Youth Leagues And Peoples' Battalion Banned

SIMULTANEOUS RAIDS ON OFFICES ALL OVER BOMBAY.

Numerous Arrests.

Early on Friday morning the Bombay C.I.D. with the assistance of the police carried out simultaneous raids and arrests in the city and suburbs, in view of the publication of the Government Gazette Extraordinary declaring the Bombay Peoples' Battalion and several Youth Leagues in the city and suburbs illegal.

Sjt. Waman P. Kabadi, the 'Dictator" of the Bombay Presidency Youth League was arrested at his residence at 7 a.m. While he was still in bed C.I.D. Inspector Kothari and Inspector Gole attached to the Princess Street Police Station informed him that he was under arrest. He was later taken to the Princess Street Police lock-up.

B. P. BATTALION OFFICE RAIDED

The Office of the Bombay Peoples' Battalion was similarly raided and two persons who were present in the room were arrested.

Simultaneously the police raided the offices of the Youth Leagues at.

Dadar,
Matunga,
Worli, and
Ghatkopar.

Mr. Kabadi is a Journalist and has been an ardent Congressman during the Non-Cooperation days in 1921 he was jailed for six months for being a member of an unlawful assembly, namely, that of the Congress Volunteer Corps. He is now arrested on a similar charge.

SIRDAR GRAHA OFFICE RAIDED.

The office of the Bombay Presidency Youth League housed in the room of Mr. R. R. Bhatt at Sirdar Griha was also raided by the police

Waman Kabadi Jailed

Sjt. Waman P. Kabadi, 'Dictator' of the Bombay Presidency Youth League was placed before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday afternoon charged with being a member an unlawful assembly.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Mr. Spencer, the Police Prosecutor stated that the accused was charged under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He was the "Dictator" of the Bombay Presidency Youth League which had been declared illegal by a Government notification that morning. He was appointed as such on October 19 and a paragraph was inserted in the "Bombay Chronicle" to that effect. In the issue of the "Chronicle" of Sunday October 26 his photograph also appeared. Mr. Kabadi was arrested that morning by Inspector Gole.

Mr Kabadi refused to take part in the trial.

FOR BELONGING TO ILLEGAL BODY.

The Magistrate in passing judgment said that he was satisfied from the evidence before him that the accused was the President of the Bombay Presidency Youth League which had been declared illegal. He therefore sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further six weeks imprisonment.

Further Addition To "Unalwful Associations."

The following order appears in Gazette extraordinary issued on Friday:—

Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that certain bodies of persons heretofore or at present known as Youth Leagues, People's Battalions, or by some other names, more particularly specified or described in the schedule hereto annexed, whether ostensibly dissolved and purporting to operate or work through or under a person called a dictator or not and also certain bodies known by the name of volunteers operating or working under the general direction and management of the bodies mentioned above, hereinafter collectively referred to as the said associations", are engaged in organizing or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, or interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order. Now, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said associations, whether continuing under the same or altered names and every branch thereof, established, maintained, operating or working in any place or area in the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District are unlawful associations within the meaning of section 15 of the said Act.

(1) The Bombay Presidency Youth League, Sardar Griha, Carnac Road, Bombay City.

(2) The Dadar Youth League Kamati's Chawl, Dadar, Bombay City.

(3) The Worli Youth League Ferguson Road, Worli, Bombay City.

(4) The Matunga Youth League, Napoo Hall, Matunga, Bombay City.

(5) The People's Battalion, Suratwalla Building, Charni Road, Bombay City.

(6) The Bombay Marwadi Youth League, Bombay City.

(7) The Bombay Suburban District Youth League, Bandra, Bombay Suburban District.

(8) The Vile Parle Youth League, Vile Parle, Bombay Suburban District.

(9) The Khar Youth League, Khar Road, Bandra, Bombay Suburban District.

(10) The Ghatkoppar Youth League, Ghatkopar, Bombay Suburban District.

(11) The Mulund Youth League, Mulund, Bombay Suburban District.

MISS NATARAJAN AND 2 SEVIKAS JAILED.

For Picketing.

Three more ladies were arrested and convicted in Bombay on Friday. They were: Miss K. Natarajan, Miss Suraj Chunilal, and Mrs. Indramalini Bhatt.

Dressed in the familiar saffron coloured sarees, the ladies were seen in front of foreign cloth shops in Girgaum. They were arrested by the Lamington Road Police Station and later placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly.

They declined to participate in the trial. A sentence of 2 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 6 or in default further one month's imprisonment was passed on the first two accused. The last accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one month's simple imprisonment.

RAID ON DADAR YOUTH LEAGUE OFFICE

G. O. C. B And O. C. Taken To Lock-Up

In pursuance of the Government notification declaring Youth Leagues in the city and suburbs illegal, the Dadar Youth League Office was raided early on Friday morning. A posse of 25 constables and six sergeants under Inspector Kamik invaded the office. The police broke the lock and forced open the doors of the office. During the search the police removed even scraps of paper.

Dr. B. B. Joshi, the "G.O.C" and the Officer-in-charge of the Dadar Youth League, and Mr. Mehendale were arrested and removed to the Mahim lock-up.

It is understood that there is an arrest warrant pending against Mr. E. V. S. Maniam, the General Secretary of the league.

GOMRIGAR'S SHOP PICKETING SEQUEL

5 Volunteers Convicted

Sentences ranging from three to six months' rigorous imprisonment were awarded by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla in convicting five Congress volunteers on a charge under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act on Friday morning. The accused eleven in number were arrested on October 19. in front of the wine shop of Messrs. Gomrigar & Co. Bombay.

Five of them were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 3 to 6 months and one to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Popat Mavji one of the volunteers who was declared not guilty and discharged was sentenced to one days' simple imprisonment.

The rest were acquitted.

SEVERAL ARRESTS IN CITY

In Connection With Congress Activities

There were several arrests in Bombay on Friday in connection with the Congress activities. A volunteer of the Hindustani Seva Dal was seen distributing leaflets in front of the Kalbadevi Post Office exhorting the people to withdraw their deposits from the Post Office. Sergeant Kent attached to the Esplanade Police Station arrested the volunteer in the afternoon.

Tribhuvandas Jeenabhai, the volunteer, when placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, later refused to give an undertaking not to participate in Congress activities. "I will do so a hundred times", he said. He was convicted of assisting the operations of the Bombay Provincial Genoba and Eknath Mahadev were sentenced to six months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further six weeks' imprisonment.

Five Congress volunteers were arrested for picketing the warehouse of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. at Tamarind Lane. The first batch of two volunteers were arrested at 2 p.m., but their places were immediately filled and in all there were five arrests.

Two volunteers named Vithoba Genoba an Eknath Mahadev were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate Third Court, charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MANY VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING IN BOMBAY.

Sixteen volunteers arrested at Amrigar's liquor shop on October 6 were tried yesterday and two of them were acquitted, 7 were sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment on condition that they would not take part in this movement and more.

Balvantsing and Guru Govindsingh were sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment. Ramjali Hussainalli was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment Popat Mavji got 4 months' simple imprisonment and Ramseth 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Messrs. Vithiba Ganpat and Fakath Mahadev also were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

POST OFFICE PICKETERS JAILED.

Sjts. Tribhuvandas and Balji Katam, two Seva Dal volunteers who were sent for Post Office picketing were arrested at Kalbadevi and Girgaum respectively. Tribhuvandas was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 3 weeks more.

Anantrao Raghunath and other volunteer were sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default 3 weeks more, for picketing the foreign cloth shop of E. D. Sassoon and Co. at Parel.

Four volunteers were arrested at Spinner, and Co. Their names are Sheikh Din Mohommed, Sheikh mail, Shanker Vishnu and Vithoba Gaekwad. One Volunteer Joachin Arana was arrested in the Fort for selling Congress bulletins, sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60 or 6 weeks more.

ECONOMY WITH VENGEANCE

Three volunteers of the H. S. Dal who were sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each, for selling Congress bulletins were released on the 1st from the Rajmahindry Central Jail, and arrived here yesterday. The delay was due to their circuitous journey. They were given the tickets of the M. S. M. had they come via Poona it would have taken only two days. But since the railway fare for coming that way was 6 annas more per ticket the authorities bought for them the M. S. M. tickets in spite of the tedious journey. The names of the volunteers are L. C. Khanolka Nagunnath and Rele.

They all were arrested on the 1st July 2. They were given 13 annas for their food, etc., for five days when they were released by the authorities.

CONGRESS WORKER JAILED FOR PICKETING.

Sjt. Anant Rahunath Dolas was arrested yesterday while he was picketing the E. D. Sassoon Cloth Shop and was placed before the Magistrate at Dadar. He is sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50, in default 6 weeks more.

ARREST AT MANDVI.

Mr. Dhirajram Keshawram Bhatt was arrested on Friday at 6 p. m. in Chakla Street.

His case will be heard at the Girgaum to-day.

GHATKOPER "DICTATOR" JAILED

Shrimati Dahiben Gets 10 Months

Shrimati Dahiben Desai, Dictator, Stadiban Satyagrana Camp at Ghatkoper, who was arrested on Thursday was tried by [illegible] Magistrate on Friday under sections 17(1) and sections 17(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

On the first charge she was sentenced to 6 months' simple and on the second to 9 months' simple and a fine of Rs. 150, or in default, one month simple, the sentences to run concurrently. She was placed in A class.

DR. HARDIKER'S WORK IN BOMBAY

Boycott Saris Made Of Foreign Yarn

Dr. Hardiker has received X-ray treatment for eczema trouble from Dr. J. L. Desai and is again coming back after 4 days to receive the treatment.

When in Bombay he saw many merchants dealing in 'saris' made in Ilkal, Guledgud, Bagalkot, Shohapur, etc., as the weavers used foreign yarn in making them. It was brought to Dr. Hardiker's notice that the mercerised silk cloth used at Surat was also made of foreign yarn. It was ultimately decided that all those articles were to be rigorously boycotted, and that a campaign would be launched towards that end when the doctor returns to Bombay on the 11th.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED OVER THE HIGH COURT.

Two Volunteers Sentenced.

Two youths belonging to the Bombay Peoples' Batta ion pulled down the Union Jack flying over the Bombay High Court Buildings and unfurled the national flag on Friday morning. In order to do this one of them scaled the roof of the High Court at considerable risk to his life.

A board bearing the inscription: "The Bombay National Provincial Congress High Court" was also found attached to the gates leading to the High Court premises.

While in the act of unfurling the national flag a policeman on beat below noticed the youth at work the latter cried "Congress Mata Zindabad".

The policeman arrested both the youths and marched them to the police lock-up. Their names were: Shivlal Mandhna and Laxman Govind.

Later when they were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, the youths ended their action by saying "We hoisted the flag because we believe that all Government institutions must belong to the Indian people."

The Police prosecutor stated that at about 10.45 a.m. both the accused were arrested in the premises of the High Court. The first accused had scaled the roof of the High Court and pulled down the Union Jack and threw it down to the second accused. He then unfurled the national flag in the place of the Union Jack the accused were charged with assisting the operations of the Congress which had been declared an illegal Association.

The Magistrate sentenced both the accused to a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further six weeks imprisonment.

LOOKING FOR P. M. KABALI

Police Search His House And Seize A book

The Youth League at Ghatkopar also received the attention of the police. A party of 30 constables under an Inspector from Bandra raided the house of Mr. Jamnadas Jeghji Vallabhdas at Ghatkopar. They showed a search warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Mr. M. S. Jayakar, and asked for Mr. P. M. Kabali who was supposed to be the President of the Ghatkopar Youth League. The Police were told that Mr. Kabali was no longer the President of the League. The police, however, continued the search and seized one Gujerati book.

ARRESTED FOR GIVING PATRIKA TO POLICE.

DOHAD, Nov. 6.

To-day Mr. Chandrakant T. Joshi of Rajpipla, was arrested for distributing for Police Patrika amongst the Police. He edited the "Daily Bulletin."

A party of 7 police with arms had come to the house of Mr. Likhdeo Trivedi to attach his property. Nothing was found except a broken chair. Mr. Trivedi was fined Rs. 200/-.

For the last 10 days the authorities are not arresting pickets at the liquor shops. The total number of convictions there are 168.

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SWADESHI STAMPS.

Appeal To Indian Artists.

The Bombay Swadeshi League intends carrying on a rigorous propoganda in favour of Swadeshism for a fortnight beginning with the 24th inst. The League desires to popularise the use of a swadeshi stamp accompanied by a suitable slogan which will be mixed on all letters, and will bring home to ans minds of the Indian people the need for supporting Indian Industries. It may be interesting to point out in this connection that the Madras Government are reported to have discontinued the stamp "Support Indian Industries" hitherto affixed on all letters by the Postal Department and replaced it by "Vaccinate yourself to avoid cholera". It is necessary therefore that an institution like the Swadeshi League should take the lead in renewing the use of a slogan in favour of Indian Industries. "Artists all over the coutry are hereby requested to send designs for an attractive Swadeshi stamp to the League Office, Blavatsky lodge, French Bridge, Bombay, not later than the 15th inst." as the league intends to inaugurate the use of such stamps from November 29th.

"SWADESHI CLOTH ON CREDIT"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There appeared under the above heading, a letter by Mr. N. B. Parulekar (Byculla Bridge Bombay), in your issue of the 1st inst. calling upon dealers in foreign cloth to buy "Swadeshi" Mill. Made cloth on credit, on the security of their stock of foreign-cloth. I understand from the vague outline of the scheme drawn therein, that the stock of foreign cloth thus procured from the foreign cloth dealers will hence after lie in possession of mill-owners concerned. as securitity. Naturally there arrises several questions as to how these individual mill-owners are going to dispose of the stock of the foreign cloth that will be falling under their hands. Are we to understand that this move from Mr. Parulekar is supported by the Boycott Committee, or is he working on his own initiative in the matter Will Mr Parulekar hasten to publish the details of his scheme, which according to him, is under formation?—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Nov 5.

NEW CONGRESS HOUSE RAIDED

A new Congress House was opened in the Muslim locality near the Khoja Jamiat Khana, Khadak Mandvi in the presence of large Muslim crowds on Friday.

The police immediately came on the scene and removed the Board and the National Flag. The flag and the board were replaced and for a second time the police raided the place.

This time the flag was hoisted high attached to the telephone wires so the police were unable to remove it.

Mymensinghs.—Three students were arrested yesterday in connection with the discovery of revolver bullets. It is alleged that during the search at the outhouse of the accused several revolver bullets were discovered by police in a small paper box. Another student of a local College was arrested this morning following upon searches of several carriages of the Bhatiab train immediately on the arrival

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1930.

THE GOVERNOR'S APOLOGIA.

—:o:—

At a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday the City Fathers dispassionately considered the conduct of the local police on the Azad Maidan on the 26th October together with the letter the Governor of Bombay had written to the President in reply to one from the latter. They discussed the whole question at length in all its bearings and finally passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution severely condemning "the unbecoming and unlawful conduct of certain police officers in their behaviour towards the women on the 26th October" and calling upon the Government "to hold an immediate inquiry into their conduct and take strong and disciplinary action against the defaulting officers." That is the verdict of a body of responsible men whose sobriety has often been commended even by high officials. And, to judge from the opinion in the Indian Press, that is also the verdict of the country.

Before the meeting was held the President of the Corporation wrote to the Governor acquainting him with the main facts of the case and the strong feeling in the city with regard to it. The draft resolution condemned only "certain police officers". But by practically justifying the conduct of those officers in his letter the Governor has made himself fully responsible for the conduct of the police. One might have expected a word of chivalrous regret at least from a Governor. But His Excellency commends the action of the police and even prefers it to that followed in some other countries. The public is sure to resent the levity with which the ladies are referred to as being taken beyond the limits of the city and turned out on the high road in the neighbourhood of a jungle. He says "The facts are. I am informed that these ladies were arrested for the commission of an offence; but instead of being prosecuted and sent to jail they were removed in a police van and released on the main road where there is frequent motor traffic, and they were in no way in danger. I hardly think this treatment can be called inhuman." We cannot but deplore the astonishingly low conception of humanity underlying this statement. And may we ask if the police were authorised to function as judges to decide at sight what was an offence and who was an offender and to mete out any punishment they liked irrespective of the punishments prescribed in the Penal Code, which it is the duty of a court of law to award, and not of the police?

Even as regards ladies being roughly handled, the Governor says: "I find that in no case was more than the minimum of force used." But, according to Indian conceptions of treatment of women, the force used was, as some of the ladies assert in their statements, of an uncivilised kind. And can the Governor trot out Mr. Benn's famous phrase in regard to the happenings of Sunday, the 26th October? Even as regards men, those who have seen in the Congress and Emergency Hospitals the broken heads and fractured bones can realise the true nature and extent of "the minimum of force." The Governor says he regrets the use of any kind of force to women but adds: "The responsibility must rest with those who deliberately put women in the position of lawbreakers. For several months past the Congress has been putting women in the forefront and making use of them to take part in unlawful demonstrations and activities." Sir Frederick Sykes has been wrongly informed. Indian women do not now need to be "put" forward because in certain items of propaganda they have taken the lead. They are prepared for and even court arrests and in fact any lawful procedure against them. But where is the law or decency in using "minimum of force" against them and in removing them far away from their homes or their city and depositing them on the high road? Sir Frederick Sykes has by his apologia, aggravated the insult to Indian womanhood.

COERCING THE PRESS

—:o:—

Who is ruling the City of Bombay—the Government of Sir Frederick Sykes or the Commissioner of Police? The Government have decided to suppress Congress activity in Bombay and seem to have given a "carte blanche" to the Commissioner of Police to determine the methods of carrying out this decision—with disastrous results to the fundamental rights of the people. A proof of this is furnished by the communication which the Commissioner of Police has sent to the press in Bombay. In this communication the Commissioner says that he has noticed that "though several Congress organisations have been declared unlawful, the Press in Bombay are publishing their statements, resolutions and other news of their activities and programme." He proceeds to state the legal position regarding such publication, as we presume, the Government of Bombay conceive it. He says that "publication of this kind is tantamount to assisting the operations of these unlawful associations, which is an offence under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act XIV of 1908." He concludes "I hereby warn you to abstain from publishing such reports."

We hope every newspaper in Bombay whatever its political complexion will join us in our emphatic protest against this attempt on the part of the authorities to coerce the Press. To ask the Press to abstain from publishing a particular kind of political news is to make an assault on the fundamental rights of the Press and to put arbitrarily an embargo on the due performance of its legitimate functions. A newspaper may not support a particular political party and its programme, but it ill-serves the public as well as the Government if it refrains from publishing news of public interest regarding the activities of that party. The public is entitled to know this through the Press, Government is entitled to know this through the reputable channel of newspapers. Because a certain act or a particular body is declared illegal, that is no argument for Authority to ban publication by the Press of activity regarding it.

Recently we have noticed ministerial attempts to stretch the meaning of section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act XIV of 1908, to ridiculous and unjustifiable limits. But it is the height of absurdity and an invasion of the fundamental rights of freedom of writing for Government to include newspaper reports of events of public interest in that section. We warn Government of the grave risk they incur in dealing with political activity they regard as illegal, by closing up the legitimate channel of newspaper publicity regarding it. The Police Commissioner's "warning" can have but one result—that of driving discontent underneath and causing still more estrangement between Government and the people.

PERTIMENT REMINDER

—:o:—

Speaking at a dinner given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to the delegates to the Imperial Conference, Sir Padamji Cinwala gave the British people in his opportune analysis of the political feeling in India a pertinent reminder of how Britain is sure to lose economically if it does not elect to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem. "If that problem is not solved," he remarked, "from the Indian viewpoint, there is a real peril to Britain's trade and industry." It is not yet being adequately realised by the British people how great this peril is, although the figures about the decline of their exports to India, due to the efficacy of the Indian boycott, should be a warning to them. How long will they choose to remain blind to the necessity of building up those "foundations of good-will and friendship necessary to trade"? The repressive policy of their agents in India is the least likely to secure those foundations.

A FINANCIAL SCHEME FOR FEDERAL INDIA

ANALYSIS OF SUGGESTIONS.

(By PROF. T. K. SHAHANI.)

I

What is wanted urgently is a real Provincial financial Autonomy for India.

The Report of the Indian Statutory Commission has, in some quarters, come in for a laudatory word on the score of its recommending Autonomy in the Provinces. To what extent the provision of 'safe-guards' 'disallowances' and interference from the Centre reduces the proposed Provincial Autonomy to a mere simulacrum, the student of Constitutions can, perhaps, easily show; and the Indian political artificers invited to the Round Table Conference will not, perhaps, take long to expose the hollowness of the boon supposed to be conferred on the country if the Simon 'Provincial Autonomy' is intended to be a fact.

SPURIOUS CLAIM.

But where the unwary, trustful and unpractised Indian politician needs to step aside from pitfalls proposed for him is the plausible presentation of a Financial Scheme for India—the supposed panacea for all our financial woes that is offered by the Statutory Commission's financial assessor specially recruited a considerable expense for the purpose of untying the tangled knot that had baffled the genius of these Parliamentary experts. It is the purpose of these articles to examine the value of these recommendations both from the Federal and Provincial points of view chiefly with reference to the claim of Provincial Fiscal Autonomy that is so persistently urged on their behalf in the body of the Report.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

The historical and political evolution of India was for the first time, taken in proper perspective by John Bright in his famous speeches relating to India delivered in the British House of Commons: and the Montague Chelmsford Report confirmed the view that Authority in India can only be Federal, that the Central Government standing for the Safety, Unity and Integrity of the whole country must always come to terms with the States or Provinces within the country to enable them to develop their personality as well as to discharge adequately the 'Welfare' function which could only be best administered by a fairly well-knit, manageable unit, like the Province. The Moghul had, in vain, attempted the impossible task of rigid centralisation, though even by him, the Suba and the Vassa State had to be recognised as entities of political significance entailing many compromises. The British Power itself started in India from at least three points of vantage and the process of centralisation, slow, perfunctory and halting for more than half a century had, again, to be slackened in its operation when nearly thirty years' stiffening business of the welding of the Provinces into one Indian Government had convinced Government of the impossibility of persuing long in that track.

DECENTRALISATION.

Strachey's Financial Decentralisation Schemes are the famous land-marks in this stage of Indian History after which there could be no doubt that for the best fulfilment of the internal life of the Province, the Provincial financial resources and therefore Provincial administration had to be more and more looked for in the direction of the Province itself, unencumbered by the 'grace' of an extraneous body that was not quite without the galling virtues of a fussy, meddlesome, over-curious old aunt. 'Let us as far as possible do without the Central Government and let us see if we can live within our own", may be the homely expression of the substance of thought influencing many a Provincial Head on whom the force of the age-worn slogan 'Hunuz Delhi Due Ast' was not quite lost.

OUT OF SWADDLING CLOTHES.

That the Province in India had, all along, been struggling to take leave of 'swaddling clothes and be on its legs is a plain historical fact of the British era: and even earlier, 'Localism and Provincialism were not without their influence on what the Statutory Commission call 'the long tradition of centralised administration', 'the mysterious Power of Government' etc., etc., In the exploration of the data on which the Commission are said to have based their recommendation, very inadequate regard seems to have been paid to the fact that Provincialism in some form or other has very powerfully affected the day-to-day life of the people, no matter even if administrative exigencies gave a sort of haphazard or quixotic geographical shape to the Province. One earnestly hopes that there is nothing sinister on the part of our judge behind their imperfect reading of Indian History.

FINANCIAL AUTONOMY.

On the financial bed-rock the bark of Centralisation in India had foundered. The Royal Commission on Decentralisation in India had made valuable recommendations to give financial freedom and elbow-room to the Provinces and the Montagu-Chelmsford as well as Joint Committee Report made an absolutely safe contained, autonomions budgetary arrangement for the India. Province the very corner stone by which the whole structure of Provincial Autonomy was to be supported. So strongly had they pinned their faith to the principle that Financial Autonomy must take precedence over full administrative Autonomy (the former inevitably leading to the latter) that even in the half-way house arrangement of Dyarchy where a substantial part of Provincial Government was, administratively, still under the orders of the Centre, the scheme of Independent Finance for the Province was sedulously maintainted; for, it was rightly argued, that any dependence on the Centre in matters of money supplies or any sharing in the proceeds of a certain head of Revenue necessarily involved the participation of two different bodies in a common concern where the newly constituted and therefore comparatively weaker partner (the Province) was likely to suffer in the attainment of the very thing that the new scheme was providing for it, viz. Provincial Autonomy.

SEGREGATING REVENUE SOURCES.

Moreover, the measure of Responsible Government introduced in the Province was impressed with the image of British Parliamentary Budgetary Procedure (excepting the extra-ordinary power of certification of Finance Bills and the restoring of grants) whereby the Province was, with the help of the Provincial tax-payer, in other words, his representative the House, to find 'all' money that the Provincial Government needed for its expenditure. The absolute segregation of the sources of Revenue for the two spheres of Government—Central and Provincial—so emphatically maintained by the framers of our diarchical Government in India—had only one though unassailable reason behind it, viz. 'Autonomy is impossible without financial self-sufficiency'. It was a political argument—but all powerful—in representative responsible Government in the British sense was at all to flourish in the Indian Province. Practised as they were in the working of the British Constitution where the machinery of granting supplies is the handiest means for making ministerial responsibility a fact they insisted on the Provincial budget to be solely the concern of the Provincial Executive and the Provincial Legislature. This measure of statesmanship, the Bombay Government with a spur of temper due to their desperate financial stringency, attack as a mere academic argument

Vide Government of Bombay Memorandum to the Indian Statutory Commission, page 21 Chapter X, Part II, Proposals.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENTS' PROPOSALS.

They simply want money more money, no matter if their own Legislature has no voice either in the 'method' of raising money or the 'figure' raised. Such an attitude cuts at the very root of the Responsible Representative Government which a Province in India is definitely marked out to attain at the earliest possible time. It will be a distinctly retrogressive step making the realisation of full Provincial Autonomy almost indefinitely unattainable if its bulwark of independent finance is to admit of a breach. Doubtless, the Provincial Finance member has his first concern for easy and full purse to enable him to satisfy pressing calls of spending department which, in the case of some Provinces, it has become well-nigh impossible in the existing arrangements. What is, therefore wanted is not that in sheer despair the principle of Provincial Financial Autonomy as embodied in the segregation of sources of Revenue should be abandoned but that all avenues should be explored to preserve this principle and base the re-adjustment on a more 'scientific' and 'equitable' allocation of heads of Revenue to the two spheres of Government—consistent, of course, with the teachings of Federal Finance which should give all Provinces an 'equal' chance of being financially well off and independent.

How the Statutory Commission helps us in this matter may now be carefully examined after saying just a preliminary word or two on the fundamentals of Federal Government Finance.

(To Be Continued.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Ever Ready.

Replying to interpellations in the Commons regarding the British attitude towards the settlement with Egypt Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, observed that the position of the British Government remained "as stated during the last session." This does not carry the matter forward but the Wafd Party in Egypt will read a lot of meaning in the British Foreign Secretary's further observation that "when the Egyptian Government commanding a majority in a freely elected Egyptian Parliament expressed a desire to resume negotiations, the British Government would be prepared to do so on the basis of their treaty proposals." But the question is how far British policy at Cairo supports Sidky Pasha's unconstitutional adventures. From the tone of the diehard British press it is evident that Sidky Pasha's regime is cordially received by British Imperialists. When the Press is muzzled and Wafd meetings are broken up, how is Egypt to secure at the next elections in the country a "freely constituted Parliament?" Have the Labour Government intimated to Sidky Pasha that they do not look upon his methods with favour?

Significant.

Europe to-day presents the spectacle of an armed camp, "the war to end war" having resulted, inspite of the Kellogg Pact of Peace, in greater mutual distrust amongst the Western Powers. At Geneva they talk of disarmament but when at the Seventh Session of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference, M. Litvinoff, the Soviet representative, desired to take the bull by the horns, he was called to order by the Chairman. His speech was not allowed to be translated into French, this encroachment upon publicity evoking a spirited protest from the journalists, who walked out of the Conference Chamber. But the signatories to the Geneva Convention see to it that the good work of "disarmament" progresses. Britain has put forward a proposal for permitting increase in "peacetime armaments," when faced with "organised rebellion." Thus does Imperialism work for disarmament.

Child Bridegroom Jailed.

It is a pity that the Sarda Act does not invalidate child marriages. We understand from a Godhra correspondent that one Chandulal Purshotamdas aged about fifty was about to marry a girl of fourteen in April last, when at the instance of the Godh Yuvak Mandal the Sessions Judge issued an injunction against the marriage. After two hearings the case had to be adjourned on account of the summer vacation but the marriage was brought about surreptitously at a small village away from Godhra. The bridegroom and the girl's father were both tried for contempt of court and were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment each. The poor girl, however, will remain yoked to an old man. It is some comfort to the social reformer that all unnatural marriages like the one in question will make divorces and the remarriage of widows easier.

Tribute To Khaddar.

The following appears in a recent issue of "Mercantile Guardian," an influential British journal: "My Calcutta correspondent is unable to discover any remarkable improvement in the piece-goods market. Picketing continues and arrests have not appreciably affected its efficiency. Irrespective of picketing, it would seem that not only demand but habits and requirements had changed in favour of the plain cloth called khaddar". The writer then proceeds to cite a typical case and says: "A big proprietor of white fancies and woollens, who had a shop in which his retail cash sales alone amounted to Rs. 300 a day, has failed because no sales have been made since the movement started. No one knows how many more will have to follow suit should conditions not improve early." From the writer's point of view conditions have worsened and are worsening.

THE GOSPEL OF SWADESHI.

—:o:—

OR

A PLEA FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF SENTIMENT IN INDIAN BUSINESS LIFE.

(BY ECONOMICUS.)

In these days, when the word "Swadeshi" has become an almost annoyingly insistent part of our public life, and Swadeshi Leagues, Bazars and Exhibitions are springing up in their dozens throughout the length and breadth of India, it may be considered a waste of public time to occupy it with a plea for Swadeshi. Swadeshism, we are told, is alright, everybody, from Sir Mahomed Shafi to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru approves of it; it is harmless. —Even the Anglo-Indian Government have adopted it as the key-note of their stores purchase policy. Swadeshism, then, is a "fait-accompali", why spend further energy on singing its praises?

DISTRESSING ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The answer to this criticism is very simple. If Swadeshism has become a part of our very being, why do the imports of manufactured articles exist; and secondly, why do they keep on increasing? Our imports exist, and keep on existing, because our people have not become converted to the Swadeshi creed. Even as the poverty of India, has by the mere fact of repetition assumed such a place in our imagination that many Indians will honestly miss an old friend at its abolition, similarly the frequent talk of Swadeshi has hardened our people into ignoring it in their practical life. People read of poverty, and cease to think about it; men talk of Swadeshi and refrain from practising it, hence the distressing economic situation in this country, and more distressing still the writing of this article.

FULL IMPLICATIONS OF SWADESHI.

No Indian can realise the full implications of the Swadeshi Movement unless he is acquainted with the elementary facts of the economic condition of this country. We are poor to-day, our poverty is a byeward in the counsels of the world. We were not poor once, the very existence of our foreign rulers is a sufficient testimony to this fact. The key to this startling reversal of rules is the Industrial Revolution, and British domination. When we could have made up in industrial progress, we were engaged and are still engaged in winning political freedom. Others, more fortunate, oriental among them, have gone ahead, and boast of an industrial and technical equipment rivalling that of Great Britain. Germany, Belgium, the United States of America, Japan are all industrially great countries. Soviet Russia is the latest recruit to this brotherhood. The significance of these facts for India is that for some time to come, Indian manufacturers can not be in a position to compete successfully with other countries in point of either quality or cheapness of the articles manufactured by them. The element of time was the deciding factor in bringing about the industrial inefficiency of this country, the same element of time shall be the factor which shall assist in the bringing about of the industrial regeneration of this country.

TRANSITION PERIOD.

But there is a period of transition in between, and unless that period is successfully crossed, we can bid goodbye to any talk of the abolition of Indian poverty. There are two ways in which this can be done, one is the erection of a high tariff wall, the other is the adoption and practise of Swadeshism by the people of this country. The first alternative is not yet open to us, for we have neither economic nor political Swaraj. Even if it were, the present writer could raise three objections to its adoption viz. its evil effects on the efficiency of industry, its tendency to perpetuate high prices and a consequent tax on the consumer and finally its close resemblance to a weapon of war. The infinitely better method is Swadeshism. Swadeshism means a mode of life on the part of the people, wherein nothing will be used by them unless manufactured in the country. Applied to India, this means a steady, persistent and irrevocable patronising of Indian goods, articles manufactured in India with Indian capital, Indian labour and Indian enterprise. The Indian should use only things Indian. This does not mean a reduction of wants. The Indian need not give up for all time the use of an article which he finds is not manufactured in this country, he has to give it up only for a time. He must, in other words, "boycott" all foreign goods. But he should not stop short with the boycott, he should follow it up by an intensive demand ror Indian substitutes whether available or not. If available, they will increase, if not available, they will become available, for Indian capital assured of a steady demand for its enterprise, will cheerfully undertake the building up of Indian industry.

VALUE OF SENTIMENT.

And, with the close of a period of transition the Indian citizen shall find that he can satisfy the most fastidious of his tastes by only patronising Indian goods. All this, however, means the introduction of sentiment in Indian economic relations. The normal economic thing for any man, not excluding an Indian, is to buy cheaper articles, and articles of better quality. Swadeshism runs counter to this dominent human motive. It calls upon Indians to buy Indian things irrespective of quality and price. Swadeshism then is sentiment versus the immediate economic interest of the individual. And, yet in the long run, Swadeshism itself will result in the creation of the individual's highest economic good. For, Swadeshism means industrial regeneration, and industrial regeneration means the removal of Indian poverty, and as it not to the highest economic interest of the individual Indian that his brother Indians are prosperous and possess abundant purchasing power! In the next article the writer will discuss the specific applicability of the Swadesh Gospel to the Indian manufacturer, the Indian merchant and the Indian consumer.

AMBULANCE OFFICERS' ORDEAL

—:o:—

European Officer Who Ordered Removal Of Injured In 5 Mts.

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE CORPORATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Police Excesses Enquiry Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation met again on Friday evening at the Municipal Corporation Hall under the presidency of Mr. Hirji-Behdin when Dr. D. T. Anklesaria of the Congress Free Hospital was examined.

Dr. Anklesaria who was present on several occasions when the police had resorted to 'lathi' charges made some important statements about the part played by the police, the Magistrate and Dr. Nunan.

Questioned by Mr. M. G. Kapadia whether the police were carrying out the orders of the Magistrate or the Magistrate was listening to the advice of the police, the witness said that to him it seemed that the Magistrate wanted to be enlightened by the Police Commissioner.

Mr. V. C. Setalvad:—Do you think that if the Magistrate Mr. Dastur was left to himself he would have been more liberal?

Witness:—Yes. I think so.

DR. ANKLESARIA'S STATEMENT.

In his written statement Dr. Anklesaria stated:—

"On the day of last Wadala Raid, I had been on duty on the southern end of Salt Depot as a Doctor in charge of the ambulance. The volunteers and the public were marching forward quietly; and to stop them from doing so they were driven back by 'lathi' blows; sometimes mounted sowars came to the aid of the police. The main feature I marked was that the Indian police were not so keen to cargo the 'lath" blows. By 10 o'clock some persons reached the salt pans, and I received some 20 to 25 persons. Some had head injury, some were thrown in mud some with lathi blows on other parts. At nearly 11 o'clock or so the military was called and the Magistrates were present on the scene. After some time one European officer asked me to remove all the injured from the place told him: "They are injured persons just receiving first-aid and are not taking part in the raid. He said: "I ask you to remove them in 5 minutes." I told him that it was not possible to remove all in 5 minutes to the other side of the Railway. Thereupon I saw Mr. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and asked him if he had any objection to our staying at the place and keeping the injured there. He said: "No", but just after he called one police officer and asked him something. The police officer told him: "The Commissioner had ordered him to send away all injured persons." Thereupon Mr. Dastur saw Mr. Healy and made arrangement that I should remove the injured in 15 minutes. On the day, one of my Red Cross volunteers was given blows when he was carrying the stretcher.

GHARWAL DAY PROCESSION.

I was there as an ambulance worker. Our station was fixed and cordoned near the statue opposite Municipal Building, and a Red Cross flag was hoisted on one of the trees.

The processionist (volunteers only) proceeded in fours from the Cruickshank Road towards Hornby Road. When the police began to attack them, they used to lie down on ground or used to squat. One of the police officers remarked: "It's shameful and cowardly, when you come here to resist you must stand." The volunteers were lifted by the collar of their shirts and thrown away like gunny bags. Lathi blows were also delivered. Once our camp (Dispensary) was attacked after breaking the cordon. I saw Dr. Nunan who was all the while looking at all this. He told me: "You must notify the place of Dispensary. we cannot see where you have posted it." Then I replied we have already put up a Red Cross flag and got it cordoned. He went away at once without uttering a single word. On that very day my co-worker, Dr. Gole, received lathi blows on the back of his neck. I daresay, that Dr. Nunan although he was there as an ambulance worker only added to our difficulties by showing his superiority while the injured persons were taken away."

Further enquiries were adjourned.

"IF THE SHERIFF REFUSES"

—:o:—

Public Meeting Will Be Called.

GOV'T ENQUIRY DEMANDED

"If the Sheriff refuses to call the meeting?" was the question discussed by some prominent citizens of Bombay in the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Thursday evening who had signed the requisition to the Sheriff to call a meeting of the citizens of Bombay to protest against the ill-treatment meted out to the ladies by the Bombay City Police on the Black Sunday, viz., 26th October last. According to the rules the Sheriff must reply to the requisitionists within a week. The requisition was sent on Tuesday last and it is expected by Monday next the reply would be forthcoming. If however, the Sheriff refused to call a meeting, it is understood, the meeting has resolved to call a public meeting and to pass three resolutions, viz., (1) to protest against the police excesses on 26th October, (2) to request Government to enquire into the conduct of those police officers who were responsible for stranding ladies in the lonely jungle of Vikhroli, and (3) to empower the President to send copies of the resolutions to the authorities.

BHAGAT SINGH

—:o:—

Arranging For Appeal Before Privy Council

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

In reply to his letter informing the Home Secretary, Punjab Government, about a remittance to a London solicitor along with relevant papers for filing an appeal before the Privy Council of those convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Mr. Amarnath Mahajan, counsel for Bhagat Singh, who was sentenced to death, has received a letter from Mr. G.M.G. Ogilvie, the Home Secretary, in which he acknowledges his letter and remarks that the receipts and other paper enclosed for his examination were accepted by the Governor-in-Council as correct and satisfactory.

The provisional date of execution, which was fixed for November 7 was therefore, waived by orders of the Governor-in-Council.

Counsel was further informed that in accordance with the rules on the subject, the appeal of his client must be filed before December 18 before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Otherwise the Government would fix the date of execution, and no further adjournments would be granted.—"Statesman."

READ TOMORROW'S "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"

For

DOES MUSSOLINI REALLY MEAN WAR? (By an International Journalist.)
DOMINIONS JILTING BRITAIN. (By Harold Cox.)
INDICTMENT OF MACDONALD AND HOOVER. (By H. L. Mencken.)
"MY DISTURBING IMPRESSIONS OF GUJARAT TOUR." (By H. N. Brailsford.)
SIX PAGES OF PICTURES.
AN ENGLISH LADY'S IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY WOMEN'S PROTEST MEETING
WANTED A FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR BOMBAY. (By Our Municipal Commissioner.)
MORE HAPPY BABIES.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNDERSTANDING.

—:o:—

EFFORTS MADE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Efforts to reach Hindu-Muslim understanding are being continued. A meeting this morning to this end, attended by representatives of all non-Moslem sections considered the Moslem suggestion that it should appoint six representatives to confer with H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Mahomed Shafi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who had been authorised to represent Moslem view.

The meeting appointed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Dr. Moonje, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. A. T. Panirselvam.

The Hindu-Moslem Conference begins work to-morrow.—Reuter.

NEW BOMBAY MINISTERS.

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It is understood His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has finally chosen his Ministry. The new Ministers are:

Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli.
Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed and
Sir Rustom Vakil.

Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli will administer Excise and Agriculture, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed will continue to be the Minister of Education and Sir Rustom Vakil will be in charge of Local Self-Government and Public Works.

CONSERVATIVE GAIN

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LONDON, Nov. 7.

Shipley by-election due to death of Mackinder (Labour) resulted as follows:

J. H. Lockwood (Conservative) 15,238 votes W. A. Robinson (Labour) 13,573 votes, A. Davy (Liberal 12,785 votes and W. Gallacher (Communist) 701 votes.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings 2nd floor. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 7.

Previous Closing Rate	10.94
To-day's Opening Rate	11.01
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	11.08
Difference	plus .14

Broach Expectation A-M Rs. 204

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Previous Closing Rate	5.97
To-day's Opening Rate	5.93
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	5.96
Difference	plus .03

University Of Bombay.

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RESULTS OF THE FIRST LL.B. EXAMINATION.

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FIRST CLASS (in order of merit)
Datar Vishnu Krishnaji and
Khairaz Hussein Gulamhusein.

SECOND CLASS.

M Ananthaya; R H Bhat; H J Bhito; I T Chengalvaroyan; P B Chitre; W Coelho; S R Dalal; S B Damle; C R Desai; M B Desai; V R Edyathumangalam; J R Jani; K N Kale; G K Kamat; B G Kulkarni; J F Mehta; H Mendoza; M G H Monani; S R Mysore; K N Pathak; M C Pradhan; M R Pradhan; P Prativadibhayankara; M B Sakhalkar; K K Shah; P V Shah; S S Shapurji; N Surappa; K A A K I Talyal; M K Thakore; J A Vernekar; R F Bhiladvala, T S N S Channarayapatna; V P Chitale; B H Deshpande; S T Gubbi; S A Gulawani; G V Gurjar; S B Hebli; B G Horti; R K Ingalgi; J T Jabade; V S Junnarkar; M B Kamat; S K Karandikar; A P Karmarkar; H V Kowjalgi; D G Kulkarni; N S Kulkarni; P K Mysore; C B Patted; T N Rajebahadur; R V Ramabramhan; R Ramiah; V H Rao; G K Shaha; G B Danak; B J Desai; B M Desai; K R Desai; P B Jani; D R Korane; C K Patel; P B Patel; H K Shah; N G Shukla; C H Vyas; C V Aranha; M C Bhagat; K M Thaker.

PASS.

H V Acharya; A S Aramangalam; K O Badheka; S R Bellur; H P Borker; M V Chikhale; V G Dave; H S Doshi; G M Gandhi; R V Gowdegere; S R Inna; V K Irani; T M Ismail; K R Kanekar; K A Karnik; K B Karnik; A D Kulkarni; J C de M Lisboa; M M Mehta; I U Merchant; T R Merchant; J D Mobedji; M V Modak; L K Morwale; H V Narasimha; M Nemazee; D L Nene; J P Pagnis; G P Pai; M B Pardiwala; M V Parekh; C C Parikh; N A Parkar; R E Patel; P M Prabhu R M Pradhan; G T Purohit; D N Rahalker; H J Shah; A B Sheth T M Sheth; N D Shroff; T D Sonar; T H Suntoke; G V Tandulwadkar; P G Vasani; M G Vohra; R B Abhyankar; N R Alawani; C K Ambedkar; W G Athavale; L R Bapat; P W Bapat; V N Barokar; B S Bhoite; N R Desai; D R Deshpande; G G Deshpande; M R Dhakephalkar; S B Dixit; V C Gole; S R Gumathana; S M Hassan; M S Hiremath; T A Inamdar; P A Joshi; W K Joshi R R Kadaba S G Kallapur; G V Khedlekar; G S Kulkarni; G R Kulkarni; R P Kulkarni; S H Kulkarni; S N Kulkarni; D J Limaye; C G Mahesh; L S Mysore; V S Nazare; N V Nivargi; S V Pandit; S G Pant-Balekundri; V S Patel; K K Patil; N N Patil; G V Patki; V K Samak; S B Sasmur; R H Shah; M H M U Shaikh; M G Shouche; A Srikakulam, T K Tukol; N G Vashi; V M Dave; C M Desai; G V Ganpule; C M Kanuga; P M Majmundar; N N Makati; V J Munshi; J P Parikh; C S Patel; D R Patel; N J Shah; V P Shah; C S Thakore; A B Uraizee; P M M Awan; J M Bhatt; A S Rawtani; K B Sipahimalani

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:—

Nos. 144, 159, 170, 181, 183, 187, 188, 191, 199, 354, 356, 371, 490, 498.

—:o:—

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE B. COM. EXAM.

New Regulations.

SECOND CLASS.—Pavri, Noshir Jamshedji.

PASS.—H C Bhattacharya; P J Chinoy; J C Ichhapuria; H M Joshi; H J Banker, P W Padgaokar; G L Bijur; B P Debara; M N Mehta; S N Sen Gupta; P L Shah.

OLD REGULATIONS.

SECOND CLASS:—K Shashi; D D Dangwal.

PASS:—R J Kapadia; B K Kothavala; R H Mody; R H Patel; B S Bhajekar; J A Raval.

Passed in Additional Special Subject:—Manilal Kuberbhai Patel.

DR. J. M. DAS GUPTA RELEASED.

CALCUTTA, Nov 6.

Dr. J. M. Das Gupta a prominent Congressman and an ex-M. L. C. who was convicted of sedition along with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and others in connection with the procession in the All-India Political Sufferers Day and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment was released from Alipore Central Jail to-day.

During the period of imprisonment, Dr. Das Gupta was an in patient of Carmichael Medical College Hospital for about two months. The period of this detention was not counted as part of the original sentence and he was therefore not released along with those with whom he was convicted.—A. P.

Mr. M. V. Pradhan is informed by the President, Marathi Text Book Committee, that the Book noted 'Mahamad Paigambar' is sanctioned for the purpose of Scholars and Teachers Libraries and prizes in Primary Schools and Primary Training Institutions.

"Govt. Of India Should Be In Indians' Hands.'

—SIR PADAM GINWALA.

"REAL DANGER" TO BRITISH TRADE DUE TO DELAY.

Foudations Of Goodwill And Friendship Sapped

HOW TO INCREASE BRITISH TRADE BY £500 MILLION A YEAR.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Speaking at a banquet given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to the Imperial Conference delegates, Sir Padamji Ginwala said he had listened to many speeches in Britain particularly of Mr. J. H. Thomas, but he had not heard the faintest hint with reference to Indo-Britannic trade relations. Also, he had heard speeches of other distinguished visitors, but there was never a reference as to what India meant to the Empire. India's consumption of British imports were less than a farthing per head daily. "If we increase consumption of your goods to a penny per head daily our exports will go up by 500 million pounds per year."

Referring to the constitutional question Sir P. Ginwala said "if it was not solved satisfactorily from the Indian view-point, there was a real peril for British trade and industry. He was no alarmist. He was giving his honest opinion. The British Commissions had examined Indian conditions, but if the people here believed them they believed something that Indians were unable to support. The only solution he could suggest was that the Government of India should be in the hands of Indians. He regretted to say that the foundations of goodwill and friendship necessary for trade had been sapped by the recent developments in India.—Reute.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CELEBRATION OF SIXTH GANDHI DAY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA,—Nov. 6.

The fifth of November was the sixth Gandhi Day and as such it was solmenly observed in the city. It was also the closing day of the Gandhi Week kept in the Cantonment. On account of the imprisonment of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Acting President of the Congress and of Mr. K. G. Pashankar, the dictator of the City Congress Committee. The Reay Market was completely closed and the other bazaar had already closed two days previously. In the morning, a few foreign and other black caps were burned. In the evening, a procession passed through the streets of the City and a public meeting was held in the Reay Market grounds under the presidentship of Mr. Vaghire. speeches were delivered in honour of the day by Messrs. Bhandare, S. G. Lavate, R. G. Bhide and others and Shrimati Satyabhamabai Kurlekar.

R. T. PROTEST DAY.

Preparations are going on to observe the 12th day of November as a protest day against the holding of the R. T. Conference. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe and other workers are busy with the work. The 16th of Nov. is also to be observed as the Jawaharlal Day by the Youth League.

DISTRICT BOARD REPORT.

The annual report for 1929-30 of the Poona District Local Board has been circulated among members. The receipts amounted to nearly nine and a half lakhs of rupees and the disbursements to eight and a half. The Board is constructing two new bridges over the Indrayani and Ghodnadi rivers. Thirty-first aid centres were opened. And more than fifty thousand rupees were spent on medical facilities, vaccination etc. The village panchayats do not seem to be working satisfactorily. There is no recovery house-tax in some and there was no meeting at all called! Out of the 17 Panchayats only five to six are seen to be fairly functioning. The untouchables are well looked after and they are allowed to draw water from certain public wells.

The "Dnyan-Prakash," in its small editorial, has condemned the action of Panvel authorities in banning the inquiry into Chirner shooting.

The organisers of the Rangoli carpets which is an annual feature of this fortnight in Poona, have decided not to draw the paintings on account of the political situation.

BURMA DEPENDENT ON INDIAN LABOUR

Whitley Commission In Rangoon

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

Mr. J. R. D. Glascott, Agent, Burma Railways, examined by the Whitley Commission, said that he would not put any check on immigration as Burma would have to depend on immigrant labour for some time to come. In Burma Railways coolie labour was almost entirely composed of Oriyas. Formerly Railway labour was mainly Indian, but now Burmans were being employed specially in Upper Burma. Generally Burmans hesitated to take up manual labour, but he could not account for it.

INDIAN LABOUR ESSENTIAL.

Mr. A. B. Mallett, Assistant Manager, B. I. S. N. Company, examined said that their labourers were all Indians from the Coromandal Coast. The Company did not recruit labour in India, but had agents to recruit passengers. They employed on an average daily 600 men. Burmese labour was yet not as efficient as Indian, but was gradually improving. Burmese labour required more supervision and was certainly more costly. Witness expressed doubt regarding the employing of Burmese labour permanently, unless it was economical to do so.

Mr. W. T. Henry, Manager, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, said that their crew were obtained from Chittagong and Dacca recruited by serangs and not by the Company.—A. P.

"SEARCHLIGHT" MANAGER JAILED

—:o:—

PATNA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Ambika Kant Sinha, manager, 'Searchlight,' was sentenced yesterday to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Act 22 of 1922. He had only recently come out of jail after serving a sentence of six months.

IS SATYAGRAHA "UNPROFESSIONAL"

Pleader Deshpande's Case.

(From Our Corresoondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which Mr. Deshpande, pleader, Yeotmal, was served with notice to show cause why his sanad should not be cancelled for taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement, was resumed to-day before a Full Bench of Judicial Commissioners' Court.

Mr. Vivian Bose, Public Prosecutor, appeared for Government and Dr. Gour and Mr. Bobde, High Court Pleader, appeared for non-applicant, Mr. Deshpande.

Dr. Gour argued that the offence was committed in Berar which was not strictly British Territory, that breaking law does not mean breaking allegiance to King and that Satyagraha did not amount to unprofessional conduct.

Mr. Vivian Bose contended that Berar was "de facto' British Territory, that allegiance to King's delegate was also essential and that breaking laws by legal officials does amount to unprofessional conduct.

Proceedings were completed and orders will be passed in a few days.

Mr. Ruiker, Labour Leader has been transferred Mandla Jail and not Jubbulpore, as previously reported.

YEOTMAL ACTIVITIES

(From A Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Nov. 6.

Picketing at shops dealing in foreign cloth is being vigorously pushed on by volunteers and ladies of high social status. A mute procession of ladies passed through the main streets in the town to demonstrate their feelings consequent on the arrest of and sentences passed on Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Services of these leaders were suitably applauded at a public meeting held in the maidan behind the Townhall.

Special attention is being paid to the boycott of the ensuing Legislative Council Elections and of the annual Excise sales.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

LONG LIQUIDATION AND ABSENCE OF DEMAND

Trade Awaiting Bureau Report

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures market again ruled easy and closed at a decline of 13 to 15 points. Prices declined on weakness of Wall-Street and liquidation. Trade interests are awaiting the Bureau report. Private estimates run between 141 and 147 lacs of bales, but the average opinion is inclined to look for a figure near about 14-1/2 million bales. Any variation from the general expectation may have temporary change in prices. Now the size of the crop has not much influence over price level. The market entirely depends upon the actual demand as supplies are in excess of the requirements.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 10-53 c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened at a decline of 6 points. There was no demand and the market closed weak at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 11 points to 6-03 and sales amounted to 8,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 10 to 12 points and Egyptian cotton prices declined 5 points.

FORWARD BUSINESS FOR 1932.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their report reproduce the following from a Liverpool report dated 9th Oct.:—

"It may be noted that exports from America are already ahead of last year at this time by over 200,000 bales, which may be explained somewhat by the fact that a carrying has now been established on the Futures Boards. For instance, October 1931 is now 55 points over the current month, while October 1932 is 33 points over. These carrying premium are all in favour of the merchant and also of the spinner should he wish to carry cotton beyond immediate requirements and a purchase of actual cotton hedged by a sale under such conditions, appears a sound business transaction."

DISTRESS COTTON IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state that local maket remained entirely closed yesterday due to political reasons. Recent rains in cotton districts have delayed the picking but crop progress continues satisfactory. Despite cheaper money rate outside India, local Bank rate continues comparatively high and fears are entertained of a rise in Bank rate in consequence of continued contraction in currency. Had there been a more favourable Bank rate in line with foreign countries; the present improved demand in local textiles would have given an encouragement to Spinners to accumulate cotton more freely for a ong period. Impending heavy movement of crop coinciding with the Government collection of land assessment compells the farmer to sell at present distress prices in view of no organised Banking facilities available and thus cause an indirect depression in the prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 11.04 (10.51 a.m.)

N. Y. Lowest 10.94 (2.57 p.m.)

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable Dated 6th inst. 11 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"As present conditions continue we still favour Bull side, and recommend purchases on all easy markets"

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Average of members of New York Cotton Exchange estimate 1,45,70,000.

New York.—More hedging. Southwest selling. Cotton goods market general feeling seems better. Yarn irregular and unsettled.

New York.—Market influenced by weakness in outside market and domestic political changes. Crop estimates being increased. Would wait for a further decline before buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from Liverpool Agents cabled on 6th inst. as under:—

11.55 a.m:—

Greenville cables: Textile conditions maintain improvement, situation now best in many months though operations still restricted, they are now on profitable basis. Basis spots very steady, no pressure to sell, picking nearing completion in many sections.

1.40 p.m.:—

Market declined on Continent selling and hedge selling.

Members of New York Cotton Exchange average estimate of crop, 14,570,000 bales.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 6.12, Difference 155 pts. equal Rs. 68.

Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 201 equal 4.57, Difference 155 pts. equal Rs. 68

New York May (Close) 11.41 equal 5.70, Difference 113 pts. equal Rs. 49.

Brach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 201 equal 4.57) Difference 113 pts. equal Rs. 49.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool close) Jan. 88. May 83 (American points).

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS.

Cloth and Yarns: The tone on the whole has been healthier, but demand, especially from abroad, has been disappointing. The following are this week's quotations:

20's Water Bundles last week per lb. 9 1/4—10 1/4d. this week per lb. 9 1/4—10 1/4d.

30's Water Bundles last week per lb. 10 1/2—11 1/2d. (Liverpool Spot 6.39) this week 10 1/2—11 1/2d. (Liverpool Spot 6.14).

40's Mule Bundles last week per lb. 11 1/2—13 3/4d. this week per lb. 11 1/2—13 3/4d.

Egyptians 60's last week per lb 18 1/2—20 1/2d. this week per lb 18—20d.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

Dec. close at 5/7s. 1/8d. up 5/8d
Mar. close at 5/6s. 5/8d. upp 1/6d
May close at 5/7s. 5/8d. up 1/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel dol. 74 up 1-1/8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 77-3/4 up 1-1/4.
May per bushel dol. 80-1/8 up 1-1/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 13 30—5.
Feb. 12.20 up 1.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 6.

Dec.	10 77—.13
Jan.	10.97—.15
Dec. (New Contract)	10.78—.11
Jan. (New Contract)	10 94—.13
Mar. (New Contract)	11.18—.12
May (New Contract)	11.41—.12
July (New Contract)	11.61—.14
Middling Spot	10.25—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 6.

December	10 78—.09
January	10.91—.10
Middling Spot	10.53—.10

New York. 11.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

Jan. (New Contract)	10.98
Ma. (New Contract)	11.25
May (New Contract)	11.49

New York. Noon Call.—

January (New Contract)	10.98
March (New Contract)	11.24
May (New Contract	11.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 47,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 12,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 33,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

	Opening	To-day's Closing.
November		5.82—.10
December		5 87—.09
January	5.95	5.93—.10
February		5.97—.10
March	6.08	6.06—.10
April		6.10—.10
May	6.18	6 16—.10
June		6.20—.10
July	6.29	6 25—.11
August		6.28—.11
September		6 31—.11
October		6.35—.11
November		6.38—.11
Middling Spot		6.03—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.90—.05
Scinde, Fine	4.15—.05
Scinde, Superfine	4.25—.05
Bengal Good	3.65 .05
Bengal Fully Good	3 90—.05
Bengal Fine	4.15—.05
Oomra, Good	3.85—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	4.15—.05
Oomra, Fine	4.45—.05
Broach, Fully Good	4.50—.05
Broach, Fine	4.75—.05
Broach, Superfine	5.00—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

November	8.89—.03
December	8.92—.05
January	8.86—.06
March	8.99—.05
May	9.14—.06
July	9.30—.06
Sakellaridis F.G.G. Spot	8.20—8.28

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 7.

In following a further decline in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 202/8 for Broach A/M delivery but selling by a prominent operator declined prices to Rs. 200/4. At this level there was some covering and later on prices improved on steady Liverpool opening cables. Later advices from Liverpool Stated that pre-Bureau liquidation is over and trade is buying freely. This news had a favourable effect on the local market which closed as under:—

Broach A/M. 202/4
Oomra D/J. 168/112
Bengal D/J. 141

SAMPION QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

November	130.50+1.00
February	121.20—0.10
May	122.2—0.10

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Broach	191/193
Local	141/146
Mathia	155/160
Khandesh	156/161
Akola/Amgaon	159/163
Nagpur/Wardha	165/171
Barsi/Kundwadi	159/161
Jalna/Aurangabad	153/168
Nagar/Vambori	159/170
Dhulia/Parola	160/165
Khadwa Sanawad	170/185
Akola/Ujjain	161/171
Miraj/Sangli	216/225
Coompta	210/221
Tirupur/Cambodia	247/270

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	544	8,482
Central India	211	12,036
Bars and Nagar	313	6,542
Hyderabad-Gaorani		2,173
Berar	760	24,291
Central Provinces	466	12,152
Total Comras	2,294	65,724
Dholera	710	9,340
Surat Districts	937	20,110
Rajputana	45	1,892
Punjab	3.5	6,501
Broach		1,557
Compta & Dharwar	149	10,270
Western-Northerns		4,923
Cocanada		18
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,338
Persian		
American		4.120
Egyptian and African	2,550	25,303
Coconada, Burma & other sorts		115
Total	6,990	158,099

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 30th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
	Bombay, Nov. 7.	
Europe	391	79,142
Japan and China	309	2,68,838
Coast Ports		3,273
Up-country by Rail		1,779
Afloat in harbour for Europe, Caina and Japan		25,458
Total	700	3,92,450

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

23 Ralli Bros. Hingoli 159
94 Do. Yeotmal 160
33 Do. Basim 160
100 Do. Karanja 160
300 Cursmbhai Tirupur 257
250 Toyopoddar Manabadar 169
94 Curramboi Khurja 1 0
55 Tata & Co. Latur 160
100 A. Damodar Amraoti 164
100 Gokuldas Dossa Dabhoi 188
100 Kotak & Co. Muttra New 1494
68 Bombay Co. Amraoti 150
45 Do. Bar 151
250 Birla Bros. Arvi 160
101 Do. Indore 153
100 Dawn Mill Kurga New 149
70 Do. Dibai 147

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs 30/12 Lowest Rs. 30/2 Closing Rs. 30/5

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 30/14 Lowest Rs. 30/9 Closing Rs. 30/12.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

	Rs. A. P.
Mint Gold, Ready	21-7-0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-4-6
Mint Gold 2nd "	21-5-6
Silver Ready	47-14-0
Silver 1st Settlement	47-13-0
Silver 2nd "	47-12-0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 6-11-30	4789000	4814000
Receipts Yesterday 6-11-30	47000	45000
Exports to date 6-11-30	2407000	2465000
Stock at Ports 30-10-30	3677000	2320000
Stock Interior Towns 30-10-30	1505000	1305000
Stock Liverpool 30-10-30	755000	577000
Visible Supply 30-10-30	6971000	5063000
Quantity in Sight 30-10-30	8419000	7165000
Quantity outof Sight. 30-10-30	2343000	2350000

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, on the termination of his temporary appointment at Sholapur, to officiate temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. H. G. Lang.

Mr. H. G. Lang, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, vice Mr. J. C. Curry.

Mr. H. E. Butler, on return to duty, to do duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. C. H. Reynolds.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. H. B. Kidd.

Mr. Khanderao Vinayak Raje to act temporarily as District Deputy Collector, Thana, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector vice Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni proceeding on deputation.

Mr. Vishwanath Mahapat Kulkarni, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Rao Bahadur V. G. Mahajani proceeding on leave.

Mr. D. Symington, is granted leave for six months with effect from 9th March 1931.

Mr. D. MacLachlan, is granted leave for six months with effect from 1st April 1931.

Mr. H. W. Starte, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, is granted, with effect from 27th January 1931, leave for nine months.

Khan Bahadur Gul Muhammad Abdur Rahman, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Sind, is granted leave for four months with effect from 1st November 1930.

Mr. Lokaram L. Relavani to do duty as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Sind, vice Khan Bahadur Gul Muhammad Abdur Rahman.

Miss H. E. Payne, I.E.S., Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Ahmedabad, and officiating Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Division and Bombay Division, is granted leave preparatory to retirement, for three months and eight days with effect from the 1st March 1931.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Hamilton, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave for seven days from 22nd November 1930.

BOMBAY WAR COUNCIL MEMBERS

—:o:—

Released From Hindalga Jail

(Through Karnatak Congress Committee.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 6.

Shriyuts Mehta Jhaveri and Palekar of the Bombay War Council were released this morning from Hindalga Jail. A hearty public reception was accorded to them at Jawaharlal Chowk. A public meeting is announced by the District Congress Committee this evening in the Zenda Chowk.

Of the 53 Murgod volunteers charged for cutting Shindi trees, Shrirang Kamat and Deshapande had been charged also for defying salt law months ago. Yesterday they were fined Rs. 500 and 250 respectively.

As regards the Madhavpur Vadgaon trouble the political agent Major Lang saw the deputation of the State Rayats consisting of the representatives of 22 villages headed by Mr. Govindrao Kelkar, Pleader, Belgaum, and assured them to consider their grievances sympathetically. Enforcement of warrants against 8 persons have been postponed.

JUSTICE PRESIDENT ELECTED.

—:o:—

TO NEW MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

At the first meeting of the newly constituted Madras Legislative Council for the swearing in of the members and the election of the President with Mr. H. F. R. Hearson in the Chair, the announcement of the candidature of Mr. Yakub Hasan (Nationalist) and Mr. Ramachandra Reddi (Justice) for the Presidentship was followed by an unexpected turn. Dr. Subbaragan, Opposition Leader, wanted the business to be adjourned on the ground that it was highly important that the President being above all parties the election should be unanimous.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan wanted business to be adjourned till unanimity regarding the Presidential election had been reached.

The motion was put to the vote and lost. Mr. Yakub Hasan withdrew his candidature on being requested to do so by the Opposition Leader in view of the decision of the House. Mr. Reddi was declared elected and warmly congratulated by the Leaders of the various parties.

Regular meeting of the Council commences on November 13—A. P.

USE POONA MILL'S

Fine SWADESHI PIECE-GOODS

RECOMMENDED BY

Syt. Kelkar and Syt. Tulpule, President, Poona City Congress Committee,

(NOW IN JAIL)

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Beauty may be skin deep

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The Soap that makes a luxury of the simplest toilet. Its rich foam refreshes and leaves a clinging fragrance which appeals to women of charm, whilst its absolute purity makes it eminently suitable for the most delicate skin.

It's transparent,
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Chrome Washers and Hydraulic Leathers for Gins, Harness Leathers, Bark, White and Waxed Chrome Sole Leathers

and

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THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.

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SCOTT'S Porage Oats

for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.

Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

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VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 per dozen.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, but complete cure in one week. PRICE RS. 3.

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE RS. 2 Per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., PRICE RS. 3 ONLY.

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 ONLY

Dr. T. N. SHARMA.
Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.)
GUJARAT, (Punjab).

FIRST DAY EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.

A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.

Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

RAMARATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.

For external application, to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet, Rs. 5 Full Size Bottle, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills.
One hour effect.

Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V.P. Extra.

TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly Medical Charges. Rs. 5 only. Postage Free.

Write for further particulars to

Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
Adishwar Building,
Pydhoni Chawk, Bombay 3.

M. O. VADHWAN CITY.

Misapplication Of 'Foreigners'' Act

BRITISH SUBJECT EXTERNED FROM BRITISH INDIA.

MR. PUNDALIK'S PROTEST TO GOVERNMENT.

In the course of a representation to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, Mr. N. T. Pundalik says:—

That the petitioner submitted two applications one dated 25th September 1930, and the oeher dated 16th October 1930, when undergoing imprisonment in the Belgaum Central Prison, that this application is in continuation of the same.

That the petitioner's sentence expired on the morning of 24th October 1930; on the morning of 24th at 7 A.M. I was not released from the jail but was handed over into the custody of the City Police Officers of Belgaum by the jail authorities. I was then served with the order of the Government of Bombay by the Police Officer; the order stated that His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council doth hereby order Narayan alias Pundalik Tamaji Katgadi a foreigner within the meaning of Act 3 of 1864 to remove himself forthwith from British India by rail to Miraj;" the said Police Officers took me to the Belgaum Railway Station and handed me over into the custody of the Belgaum Railway Police; that when I was thus taken to the station the morning train which leaves Belgaum towards Miraj was out of the Station Yard. I was therefore detained in the Railway Police Station under police guard. Permission was asked by a friend of mine to allow me to take my meals at a friend's house in the Belgaum town. The Railway Police Officers sent word to the Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, asking permission whether I should be allowed to go to take my meals. The Superintendent of Police declined to give the said permission. Then another friend of mine went to the Superintendent of Police to request him to grant me the said permission. He allowed the permission and I was permitted to go to take my meals under the escort of a Jamadar at about twelve. At about 3 P.M. I returned to Belgaum Railway Police Station with the Jamadar. I was then place in the train in charge of two constables and I was brought to Miraj at about 8-30 P.M. I was then handed over at Miraj. He took me from Belgaum Police constables into the charge of the Station duty police at Miraj. He took me from Miraj Station and handed me over to the Miraj State Police in the town at the Police Station near the Wada. I was then taken at my my request to the District Magistrate Miraj who asked me to go away but told me that I should furnish him my whereabouts. I then went to the house of a friend of mine at Miraj when a police constable followed me. I went into the house of my friend and the Miraj State police went to a police station just near my friend's house. I was told that at mid-night a Miraj police constable had come to inquire of my host whether I was there. Early morning at 5 o'clock I came to Sangli in a Tanga. The Miraj Sub-Inspector of Police and a Miraj police constable came to inquire after me on the morning of 25th. The Sub-Inspector of Miraj took down my statement, asked me how long I was going to stay there and whether I was coming to Miraj. I told him that I would stay in Sangli until I received a reply to the two wires which I had sent to Government. Since then I am here and have not received any attention of the Miraj Police.

That the history which I have stated above of what took place since I was taken out of jail a Belgaum on the morning of 24th to the afternoon of 25th would clearly show that I was in the custody of the British police for over 18 hours, that I was handed over to the custody of a foreign State police; that I was in the custody of the Miraj State Police for over 2 hours in Miraj and under the surveillance of the police for the rest of the night of 24th October.

That the petitioner most respectfully submits that the procedure followed in this case was utterly illegal and unwarranted. I was wrongfully confined for over 12 hours and I was illegally handed over into the custody of a foreign State Police.

That under Section 3 of Act 3 of 1864 the Government can order any foreigner to remove himself from British India or to remove himself therefrom by a particular route to be specified in the order. That the order of Government mentioning that I was to remove myself forthwith from British India by rail to Miraj was entirely against the spirit and letter of the Act; that it is not permissible for Government to name the destination where I was to go; that since Miraj is treated as a foreign State for the purposes of this Act there is no provision of law which warrants the Government to hand me over into the custody of a foreign State police; that the order of Government therefore transgresses the power vested in it by law by mentioning the destination and by handing me over into the custody of a foreign State police.

That if Section 4 of Act 3 of 1864 is read and if the spirit of it is borne in mind it would be quite apparent that some scope is given to the person on whom the order is served to either obey the order or to neglect or to refuse the same; that in my case no such scope was permitted; that no time was allowed to me to exercise my choice and that I was forthwith bodily handed over to the police authorities by the jail authorities without the slightest opportunity being given to me to make up my choice.

That the Act nowhere authorises Government to deport me into a foreign State and therefore my handing over by the British Police to the Miraj State Police is grossly illegal and unjustified under the Act.

That since Miraj is disowning me as a Miraj State subject the act of handing me over into the custody of a foreign State police is unjust; that the Act only empowers Government to order me to remove from British India and under Section 17 enables Government to remove me from such part of British India by such route and in such manner as Government shall deem fit; that the Act nowhere authorises Government to hand me over into the custody of a foreign State Police, much less does it sanction such handing over to a foreign State which does not recognises me as its subject and is unwilling to treat me as its subject; that the whole procedure is vitiated by gross illegality and that this aspect of my case deserves the immediate attention of Government.

That as I do not know the evidence upon which the Government came to the conclusion that I am a foreigner and that as the Chief of Miraj disowns me as his subject an inquiry about my status a British subject has become absolutely indispensible; that I have shown my complete willingness to prove to the hilt that I am a British subject and that I should not be harassed in the present manner on exparte evidence and by denying me an opportunity to prove my status as a British subject.

In conclusion therefore I beg to request

(a) That an opportunity should be given to me to prove that I am a British subject.

(b) That the exparte evidence in the possession of Government which led Government to believe that I am a foreigner should be disclosed as I should be allowed to test its veracity by cross-examination.

(c) That pending this inquiry the order passed in my case should be suspended.

(d) That I am willing to give such undertaking as may be deemed sufficient by Government for keeping peace and security of British India or of the neighbouring Princes and States pending this inquiry.

(e) That redress should be given to me for my wrongful confinement and for the handing over of myself into the custody of a foreign State Police.

DEMOCRATIC PREDOMINANCE

LONDON, November 6.

New York.—It is now likely that the Democrats will predominate both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

The latest figures are:—

Senate:—Democrats and Republicans 47 seats each, and Farmer-Labour one. Kentucky result is the outstanding and is likely to favour the Democrats.

The House of Representatives: Democrats 209, Republicans 205, Farmer-Labour one. 20 results are outstanding.—Reuter.

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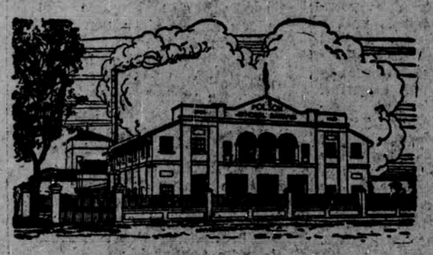

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MISUSE OF SECTION 144

Suppression Of Political Agitation."

M. L. A.'s MOVE TO AMEND

DELHI, Nov. 1.

To seek to amend Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with a view to rob the Government of the excussive powers now provided under it in meeting emergent situations, is what a non-official Bihar member of the Assembly has determined upon.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh notified his intention of getting a revision of Section 144, Cr. P.C., in the closing stages of the last Assembly, but he has revived his notice now in a slightly different yet less acceptable form.

In his opinion, which he has embodied in a statement appended to the Bill, he says that recent events have disclosed the need for a redefinition of the law of preventive action in emergencies, which was originally embodied in the section, solely for the benefit of the community and only in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger.

He says: "The extraordinary and indiscriminate application of the Section in recent years for the purposes of suppressing political agitation or other legitimate activity, are matters which could not have been foreseen and constitute a misuse of the section."

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, therefore, wishes to incorporate a provision reading as follows: "No order shall be made by a Magistrate so as to restrict the right of any person or persons to convene, attend or take part in any public or political meeting, association, procession or other demonstrations, unless the Magistrate finds on evidence duly recorded, that such direction is necessary to prevent obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed or danger to human life or disturbance of public tranquility or riot or affray."

He adds a proviso that no 'ex parte' order should be passed by a Magistrate in such cases without evidence duly recorded and no such order, if made 'ex parte' shall remain in force for a longer period than 48 hours.

Further that an appeal will lie before a Court of Sessions.

COERCION IN THE NAME OF LAW AND ORDER

Why Macdonald Is Cryptic About India

Mr. Richard Lee writes in "The Manchester Guardian" of 13th October:

Everyone agrees that the absence of the National Congress delegates from the Round Table Conference is deplorable. The contention of the Labour critics of the Government is that British policy is responsible mainly for this absence. That Gandhi is impeccable no one can contend. But you must deal with him as he is, and not as you would like him to be. Two features of recent policy are the main cause of Congress intransigence. The Government have shilly-shallied on the question whether India would have a determinative voice in the nature of the future Government. A Round Table Conference overweighted with Imperialistic allies of Britain may make Congress representatives of no account in advising on policy.

In regard to the possible future status of India Mr. MacDonald was quite emphatic a year or two ago. To-day he is as cryptic about India as in his reference to the Lloyd George conversations. Lord Irwin has said one thing; Lord Russell says another; and Mr. Wedgwood Benn confirms both by putting two contradictory propositions at once. Lord Curzon once insinuated that no Indian can speak the naked truth. That is precisely how my Indian friends, Moslems, Hindus, and Sikhs, feel about British statesmen.

POLICY OF COERCION.

The second obstacle to real co-operation is the extreme policy of coercion being pursued. Lord Irwin's latest measure—the wholesale confiscation of private property—will certainly not help to bring a conciliatory spirit into the field. The argument for this stern policy is that used by W. E. Forster, Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury for their resistance of Home Rule and years of "resolute government." You imprison national leaders in the name of "law and order." Mr. Gladstone in one of the first political speeches I read tore this argument to tatters. So long as law comes "in a foreign garb" it is not likely to be obeyed. To change the garb of law is more difficult in India than in Ireland. But it is not being done and it will never be done by the shilly-shallying policy of the present Government. When Gladstone made up his mind that Ireland must have a measure of freedom he stopped coercion and treated the Irish as his friends. The defeat of Gladstone's policy led to thirty years' delay and justice spoiled by coming too late. Just I was convinced that Lord Salisbury was fatally mistaken in 1886 in his adhesion to coercion in the name of law and order I am sure that the present Government is mistaken.

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How Hedge Contracts Deteriorate Into Wagers.

MORE CRITICISM AGAINST CONSTITUTION OF E. I. C. ASSOCIATION.

The following are further extracts from the memorandum submitted by the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., to the Chairman of the Indian Cotton Contracts Act Committee.

For the reasons already indicated, it cannot be gainsaid that the Board of Directors is entirely unrepresentative of the general body. That Board however enjoys vast powers, some of them of an unheard of nature, and it is not responsible to nor removable by the general body which constitutes the East India Cotton Association. It has been remarked above that in framing the constitution of the East India Cotton Association, an attempt was made to model the constitution on the Liverpool Cotton Association Limited. It is worthy of note, however, that the constitution of the Liverpool Cotton Association does not provide for the foisting of such unrepresentative and "irresponsible" governing bodies as the Representative Committee and the Directorate of the East India Cotton Association, nor for strangulating the voice of the general body of members. In fact, the unrepresentative and obsolete constitution of the authorities of the East India Cotton Association and the wide and unlimited powers as vested in them have no parallel in the constitution of any similar Association elsewhere.

Inspite of unrepresentative and arbitrary constitution of the Directorate, it enjoys as already stated vast and unusual powers, (most of which are capable of being abused or exercised arbitrarily). Most of the Departments of the Association through which the Association works consist of a number of Committees, the power of nominating which is vested in the Directors, e.g., the Appeal Committees, Representative Committee, Daily Quotation Committee, Rule Committee, Clearing House Committee, Standard Committee, etc., etc. Unlike the Liverpool Association, the personnel of these Committees is not elected by the general body nor even by the Representative Committee and neither the general body nor the representative Committee has any voice in these appointments. (Vide Articles 68 and 69).

One of the most important functions of the Association through the relative machinary, is to arbitrate upon disputes, in relation to cotton contracts and unpaid claims. By reason of the Arbitration Law and the provisions in the relative Bye-Laws, the awards given in arbitration are final and binding on the parties and cannot be challenged in Courts of Law. From this point of view it is particularly desirable that the final arbitrating authority, which under the Bye-Laws is the Board of Directors, should be a body more adequately representative of the general body of the trade whose confidence it must command.

The Board also enjoys vast and practically unlimited financial powers, which by their nature are easily capable or being abused. These powers include even an authority "to enter into partnership, or "into any arrangements for sharing profits" .....with any person firm, Company....." (Vide Clause II (8) (t) of the Memorandum of Association. In this connection it is important to remember that unlike the members of the Liverpol Exchange, members of the East India Cotton Association are not shareholders but depositors and their deposits are deemed under Article 21 "to be under the absolute control of the Association", (acting through the Directors). In view of the right of the members under the Articles of Association of the East India Cotton Association to receive back their deposits on the termination of their mmemberships, the general body of members are most closeley interested in the management of the finances of the Association and the exercise of the financial powers of the Directors; and provisions such as those which have the effect of authorising the Board of the trade with the deposit moneys (as the Board can if it so desired) constitute a menace to the Security of members' deposits.

Under Bye-law 17 of the East India Cotton Association the Board have also vast and almost unlimited disciplinary powers, some of which must be characterised as unheard of. In all well-regulated constitutions when powers are conferred upon any persons or body of persons, the possibility of abuse of such powers is always recognised, and as far as possible, sought to be guarded against. The most effective safeguard is to introduce responsibility in the seat of such power but unfortunately the necessity for such safeguards has not been borne in mind and vast disciplinary powers have been vested in the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association notwithstanding its artificial and undemocratic constitution. Thus, under the Bye-law quoted above, even the publication of legitimate criticism of the Cotton trade or the Policy of the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, can be penalised with expulsion of the critic in the event of the Board of Directors (who are the sole judges) considering that the criticism is misleading. It is submitted that a body which is given such vast powers should either have its powers curtailed or should have its constitution so framed as to inspire confidence in its personnel.

SCARING AWAY BUYERS

Having generally indicated some of the glaring defects in the constitution of the East India Cotton Association, my Committee would now proceed to deal with certain other important circumstances (within the scope of this enquiry) to which the present deplorable condition of the trade must be attributed in a great measure. Under the present system there are only 5 forms of hedge contracts of which two are practically obsolete. Each form of hedge contract is so wide as to permit of a number of vastly different growths to be tenderable. The natural effect of such a system is to scare away the generality of buyers. This is not at all surprising, as the majority of the prospective buyers a contract for the purchase of would not bare to enter into a particular variety of cotton when they know that quite different growths can be tendered against the contract whether required by the buyers or not for their own purpose. It is particularly unsuited to India. The analogy of the American trade is not applicable (a) because the American market is a world market, thanks to the efforts of its authorities, and the beneficial constitution which it enjoys, and (b) because varieties of growths in India far outnumber the varieties of growths in America. In the opinion of my Committee the system of having a few wide comprehensive forms or hedge contracts has the effect in this country of scaring away most buyers because of the uncertainty of growths tenderable.

It is fallacious to argue that the present system under which the forms of hedge contracts are limited in number and the growths tenderable thereunder each of are practically unlimited, is beneficial to the producers. As already stated this system has the effect of scaring away the generality of buyers and consequently of narrowing the field of demand and therefore lowering the prices, under the inevitable operation of the law of supply and demand. In the opinion of my Committee, therefore, both in the interests of the producers and the trade in general, the elements of the uncertainty as regards the growths tenderable should as far as possible be removed by prescribing a greater numbed of forms of hedge contracts and making each form more narrow and specific, with a view to limit the kind or kinds of growths tenderable against the contract. It cannot be gainsaid that this reform would make contracts of purchase more popular and attract more buyers and would therefore benefit the producers of cotton. Even from the point of view of the actual consumers of cotton, quite apart from the interest of those who would buy cotton for the purpose of investment, it is submitted that this reform will be highly beneficial because the consumers would know that by entering into a particular form of contract they could be sure to obtain the required growth or some other growth as near to it as possible.

In this connection my Committee would like to point out that until 1917 not only was the number of hedge contract forms larger than it is to-day, but the growths tenderable under each of them were fewer and more specific. The result was that cotton fetched more satisfactory prices than it does to-day.

Another question on which my Committee would like to offer a few remarks, is that of publicity. The East Indian Cotton Association affords in practice a self-centered local market, which enjoys no international reputation nor publicity. The authorities of the East India Cotton Association are indifferent in this connection that no attempt has been made to make the rates of the Bombay Cotton Market known in Europe (which buys annually about a million bales) nor even in Japan and China (which buy about 2 million bales) and elsewhere. No important paper in Europe Japan China or elsewhere publishes even the rates of the Bombay Cotton market. The result of lack of proper publicity is inevitably to restrict the field of demand and keep down the prices of the commodity, to the great detriment of all ultimate interests involved in the trade including the producers' interests.

The next general question to which my Committee would like to draw your Committee's attention is as regards the deprivation under the Bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association of the rights of the buyer to buy on account of the defaulting vendor under the hedge contracts. (Vide Bye-law 64 which has replaced the former Bye-law under which this right was exercisable). The deprivation of the right is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Law of Contracts and works great injustice and on many occasions great injury to buyers. The effect of Bye-law in question is to compel the buyers as against the defaulting vendor in a hedge contract, to obtain only a difference of rates. The alternative right of buying on account in market over it has been taken away. My committee submit that a Rule of this kind by reason of which the contracting parties need not necessarily contemplate actual delivery of goods, reduces hedge contracts to the level of wagers from the strictly legal point of view. Moreover the rule in question by taking away a precious and natural right of the buyers has and must necessarily have the effect of discouraging the generality of buyers and ultimately injuring producers of cotton by keeping down the prices as a consequence.

The next general question upon which my Committee would like to submit their views relates to the unsatisfactory system of surveys (arbitrations regarding quality) and appeals as to quality. Under the present system competence and strict impartiality on the part of the surveyors is the exception rather than the rule, because each party is allowed to nominate his surveyor. Numerous buyers, rather than submit to a survey being held by unskilled or unqualified parties, prefer to liquidate their contracts of purchases instead of demanding delivery. This system, in the opinion of my Committee, also operates to discourage buyers. The remarks made above regarding lack of confidence in surveyors also apply to the constitution of the appeal Committee who deal with the appeals as to survey.

Next my Committee would like to urge upon your committee the necessity for better treatment of brokers and for giving them a larger representation in the executive bodies of the East India Cotton Association or any other central association that may be set up. As in the cotton markets, elsewhere in the world, so in the market in Bombay the volume of business in forward transactions with which the brokers are closely associated, far exceeds the volume of ready transactions. My Committee submit that forward business is really an utility service in the proper marketing of the crop. A great volume of the forward business is due not to speculation but to the particular advantages available in the business. In the working out of forward transactions until the stage of delivery expert and skilled assistance becomes available to the parties which is not available to the same extent and at the same price in ready business. For the reasons, forward business is more popular. In forward business, the producer's interests are safeguarded by enabling him to hedge his crops, and the consumers interests are safeguarded by enabling him to hedge his interests as well. From another point of view it is submitted that the forward business has inevitably the effect of fetching better prices for the producers. The effect of discouraging forward business would be to narrow the field of demand and leave the producers practically at the mercy of the consumers. Even in so far as the proportion of forward business is due to speculation it has the healthy effect of fetching adequate prices for the producer. On several occasions, the exclusive buying sections who are interest-

(Continued on next page.)

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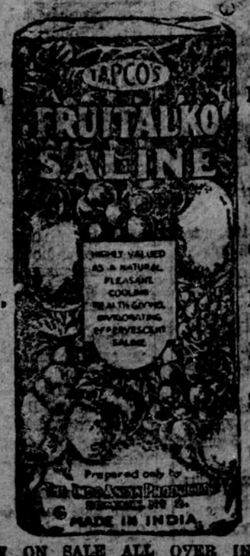

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(Continued from previous page.)

ed in keeping down the prices of cotton have endeavoured to attribute all the evils of the market, including the grievances of producers, to forward business. and my Committee, as representing those through whom the forward business is transacted here have therefore considered it necessary to place before Your Committee the proper perspective in that connection.

If, as confidently stated above, forward business is in the nature of an utility service in the cotton market and is calculated to advance the lasting interests of the trade, then it follows that the importanse of the brokers through whom that business is handled must be recognised more fully and frankly than is the case to-day. As already stated however the brokers form an insignificant part of the governing bodies of the East India Cotton Association. This is all the more unfair and iniquitious; for under the present constitution the Brokers are deemed to be Pucca Aditias and not merely the agent of their constituents. In this capacity, the brokers alone as contradistinguished from other classes of the trade, are closely connected with the vast body of the up-country cotton growers, merchants, investors and speculators. The brokers also represent and are closely allied with the generality of the public who participate in the trade, principally through the agency of brokers, and whose participation is absolutely necessary for the economic marketing of the crop. The members of other panels, although technically entitled to obtain business from the public on commission basis (either hedges, investment or speculative) do not obtain it except to an insignificant extent, and they therefore cannot be said to enjoy, like brokers of our association, the privilege of representing the generality of the public. It is our jobbers who readily absorb an enormous amount of business, involving transactions of thousand of bales in a minute, against very narrow margins, and it is they therefore, who really popularise the trade and help to keep the market open and alive.

My Committee however to desire to make it clear that it it not their intention to ask for special representation of brokers in the seats of power or any representation beyond the natural extent of representation that they should have under a truly democratic constitution. The plea for better treatment of brokers has been put forward in the interest of the trade in general as well as in the interests of the self-respect of our class, whose importance has not always been properly recognized.

In this connection attempts have been made by certain sections to draw fallacious distinctions between those engaged in forward business and those engaged in spot transaction. As already stated a large volume of forward business is not speculative. On the other hand speculation is not necessarily absent in spot transactions. Thus even in the spot transactionss of exporters, spinners and merchants there is an element of speculation involved, in so far as even they for their spot transactions, often elect to remain "long" or "short." There is therefore a good deal of spot speculation which is sought to be sanctified under the name of bonafide business; and no amount of camouflage or handling of cotton can turn spot speculation into so-called bonafide business, so long as the dealers in the alleged bonafide business remain either "long" or "short" for any period. My Committee therefore submit that it would be a wrong principle to give or withhold importance to and particular class from the point of view merely whether that class deals in forward or spot transactions.

In other Exchanges of the world the importance of the brokers, the risks they undertake and the services they render in the process of marketing the cotton crop are frankly and fully recognized and brokers virtually occupy the position of custodians of the ring. The interests of brokers are closely bound up with the prosperity and advancement of the producers of cotton. Any circumstance, such as restriction to the field of demands, and consequent lowering of the price of Indian Cotton, would injuriously affect not only the farmers but also through whose agency cotton is marked.

WANTED MORE REPRESENTATION FOR BROKERRS

Whilst on the subject of giving due importance to the brokers in any constitution that may be framed my Committee consider it relevent to mention some facts in connection with the standing of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Limited. Our Association has now been in existence since 1915 and was registered in 1919. It has nearly 360 members out of whom about 200 are members of the East India Cotton Association in the brokers' panel. The Importance of our Association would be apparent from the facts (amongst others), that almost the whole of the forward business transacted under the Bye-Laws of the East India Cotton Association is done, not only through the agency of the brokers belonging to our Association, but at the trading hall of our Association; that more than 75 per cent. of the fortnightly settlements which pass through the Clearing House of the East India Cotton Association pertain to business handled by members of the Brokers' panel; that about 60 per cent. of the arbitrations that take place under by Bye-Law 38 of the Bye-Laws of the East India Cotton Association relates to transactions in which numbers of the brokers panel are parties; that the greater part of the income of the East India Cotton Association by way of fees and charges are contributed by members of the Brokers' panel; that notice and circulars of the East India Cotton Association are simultaneously sent to our Association for publication in the trading hall of our Association and in particular that the major part of the business done under the auspices of the East India Cotton Association, is forward business with which the Brokers of our Association, are closely allied. On the rolls of our Association, there are men who have made a name for themselves in the commercial and financial life of this City. The entire branch of Teji Mandi business has been developed and popularized in this City by our Association and has been and is being regulated and handled through our Association. My Committee submit for all those reasons it is just and equitable that our class should be properly represented in the constitution of the controlling authority.

My Committee are constrained to say that the members of our Association deeply resent the treatment accorded to them in the constitution of the trade, a treatment which takes no account either of the numerical importance of our class, nor the services that it tenders to the trade nor the risks that are undertaken in the rendering of those services. The secondary and undignified position to which our brokers have been relegated and the hardships which are particularly incidental to that position in an undemocratic constitution like that of the East India Cotton Association, are such serious grievances that my Committee feel they would be failing in their duty if they did not pointedly bring them to your Committee's notice. My Committee urge that the grievances be now removed.

DICE HEAVILY LOADED AGAINST PRODUCER.

Before closing this part of the deprosentation my Committee would reiterate its faith that the cotton trade must ultimately depend upon the prosperity of the producer of cotton. In the present conditions however the dice is heavily loaded against them and as already stated, the constitution of the trade is in favour of those interested in keeping the prices of cotton below the level of fair remuneration. It does not seem to have been realised that whatever operates to harm the producers of cotton must react upon the whole trade in general and that in the interest of the trade, quite apart from the question of justice and equity measures should be adopted for ensuring that the producer of cotton shall always obtain fair and equitable price for his produce. It cannot be denied that if such measures are adopted, the purchasing power of the producer would increase to the great benefit of the entire trade. In my Committee's view such measures should receive the fullest support from Government who is dependent for its revenue principally upon the prosperity and contentment of the farmers.

My Committee would like to urge from a still higher standpoint the necessity of taking measures for better remuneration of the producers of cotton. This country is mainly an agricultural country and in the whole field of agriculture the cotton crop is of the utmost importance to the Indian farmers as it is the only crop which the farmers could and do completely dispose of in return for cash. Upon this cash the farmers depend for their livelihood and for payment of the land tax. Therefore any constitution of the trade under which the producers of cotton in India are not secured fair and remunerative prices, would not only be inequitious and unfair but also prejudicial to the interests of the nation. My Committee have confined their remarks as regards the deplorable condition of the farmers only to those circumstances which fall directly within the purview of this enquiry. My Committee do not however desire it to be understood that in their view there are no other circumstances responsible for the present condition of the agricultural classes such as the ruinous rate of exchange, high railway charges, utter lack of financial facilities and the incidence of the land tax. These other circumstances however may rightly be deemed to fall indirectly within the propose of this enquiry and so far as my Committee are concerned they would welcome in the best interests of the trade and the country a comprehensive enquiry into all the important causes that are responsible for the present conditions of the producers of cotton and therefore of the cotton trade.

PART II.

My Committee's replies to the Questionnaire are as follows:—

(1) Whether a single controlling authority with legislative sanction is necesssary and whether it is desirable that no other Associations should be allowed to control dealings in cotton?

My Committee are not prepared to agree to over-centralisation of powers and functions. In the opinion of my Committee, however a single controlling authority with legislative sanction, although not indispensable, would make for efficiency of the trade and otherwise prove useful; Provided'

(a) that scope is left for natural self-development with regard to those aspects of the trade as to which no control is absolutely necessary;

(b) That such a single controlling authority should be duly representetive of all the several interests involed and possess a truly democratic constitution, with an executive elected by responsible to and removable by the general body of members.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Nov 4.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES.

Latest prices:—

Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-4-6.

London Tin Corporation Ord. £0-9-3.

Turner and Newall £2-13-9.

Associated Electrical Industries £1-3-0.

Attock Oil £1-0-7 1/2.

Associated Portland Cement £1-4-6.

Underground Electric Railways £1-4-0.

Electric Supply Corpn. £2-6-9.

Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord. £2-8-9.

Beira Railways £0-18-0.

County of London Electric Supply Ord. £2-7-3.

Marconi International Marine £1-15-7 1/2.

Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £3-4-0.

General Elec. Ord. £2-6-3.

London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-12-6.

L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. £43-15-0.

International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dols. 13.

Malayalam Plantations £0-18-0.

British Burma Petroleum £0-4-0.

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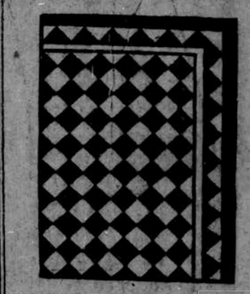
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Cotton Trade Dealings

ABOLISH PANEL SYSTEM.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Nov. 5.

I analysed on Monday the disastrous effects of the panel system. The Cotton Contracts Act Committee has been sitting in Bombay for the last four days and it is rumoured that some reform in the direction of abolishing the present penal system is being discussed. There is talk of reservations of seats for some sections and there is agreement on some definite points. If the rumour proves correct, the cotton trade of this country will again face a period of economic 'fraud' against cotton growers. There is no necessity for any reservation of seats for a particular group of cotton traders. The very idea of reservation of seats is in itself a proof of distrust and inability of members to look after the well-being of our cotton trade. This new change will prove only a meagre modification of the old vicious system of panels, which exists nowhere else in the world.

KING LOG FOR KING STORK.

The members of the Board must forget the interest of their own section. The elected members of the Board ought to have a wide vision for the betterment of the cotton trade in general but when a member is elected on a reserved seat he will be naturally inclined to look after the interest of the particular group for whose interest the seat is reserved. Thus there are always chances of strong opposition to all constructive proposals and to that extent it will be impossible for the Board to do public service. It will be better for the Committee to forget the present constitution because cotton is an international commodity and needs a constitution which is adopted by other well advanced cotton Exchanges such as Liverpool, New York New Orleans and Chicago. In these markets cotton business is being done over half a century and their constitutions have stood the rigid tests of abnormal conditions.

It is understood that memoranda from some associations were invited by the Committee, but if the Committee arrive at any decision before examining witnesses it is sure to be premature and defective.

VITAL QUESTION.

The most important question before the cotton trade is of a wide market. The United States of America produces a crop of about 15 million bales every year and to cope with successful 'hedging', there are about five cotton Exchanges whose daily turnover of forward business is something like half a million bales, minimum, while India produces a crop of about 5 million bales and our forward market has hardly a turnover of ten thousand bales a day. These figures speak for themselves. It requires drastic changes in the present trading system which is crude and costly at the risk and cost of the Indian cotton grower. He is entitled to realise fair price for his raw cotton, which will enable him profitably to pursue his own profession. The Government has done something for the textile industry of this country, while the interest of the cotton growers is absolutely neglected. The equilibrium between agricultural and industrial pursuits must be maintained in any circumstances. There are various ways for the improvement of our cotton trade and proper attention must be paid to the following items:—

1. Bonded Warhouses in Bombay and interior markets.
2. Blind Surveys and certification of cotton grades.
3. Reducing the hedge contract to 25 Bales and prices to be quoted per lb. in annas and hundredths of an anna.
4. All traders must be brought together under one association only and associate-membership should be extended to all those interested in cotton trade in this country as well as in foreign countries.
5. Hedge contracts to run from month to month from January to May and August or September according to the requirements of each description of cotton.
6. Clearings must take place every week.
7. Forward and Ready Cotton trading must be under the direct control of the Association and as far as possible trading must be continuous with lesser number of holidays.

In my next article I will deal at full length about the advantages of the above-mentioned propositions.

(To Be Continued.)

IN A PUNJAB WATCH TOWER

—:o:—

NEW Y. M. C. A. VENTURE IN RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

A new centre of rural reconstruction work has been opened by the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s in the Punjab, where a work of village uplift is being started somewhat on the lines of the rural reconstruction centres already established by the Council in South India. The new Centre is located in the village of Vanieke, about midway between Lahore and Amritsar, in a picturesque old Sikh watch tower dating from the days of Ranjit Singh. There are two large rooms on the ground level, with a donjon which will be opened up so as to let in light and air, and over the donjon is a fine room which will be furnished in old Indian style. The use of an old prison for this enterprise of goodwill would seem to be a good omen, for by an odd coincidence the building used by the Y.M.C.A. for similar work in Malabar also did duty in former days as a dungeon, where during the rebellion the Mopolahs kept their prisoners. The watch tower at the new Punjab Centre stands on a plot of land about an acre in extent which is at present a barren waste but can be turned to good use. The experiment is being started with rigid economy, for the funds available are very limited, and the development of the Centre will depend upon the measure of support given by the public for the rural work of the National Council.

To make the old watch tower habitable, a beginning has been made with furniture lent by the Lahore Y.M.C.A., and with a generous emulation the village people are giving their support in practical ways. The owner of a piece of land in front of the Centre has allowed it to be used as a playing field, and the boys of the village have cleaned and levelled it and laid it out for volley ball. A zemindar has presented two poles for the net—a rather tattered one—and so well has the game caught on that the villagers are giving four annas each to buy a new net, while a neighbouring village is asking to be taught the game. A local man of importance has promised a twelve-foot beam to repair the roof, while a poor Indian Christian from an adjoining village, having no money to give, came one day with his minute donkey and offered a half-day's work for hauling dirt!

VILLAGERS INVITED IN GROUPS.

To learn something of the purpose of the Centre, the villagers have been invited in groups—one night the local village lambardars and petty officials, another night the teachers from the schools of the area. A most interesting gathering met on the night when the old soldiers of the neighbourhood were called together, men who had seen service on all fronts where Indian troops have fought. One lavildar (sergeant) had been captured with General Townshend at Kut, and another veteran, a Christian sweeper, seems by his own story to have been with a British regiment in all the campaigns since the Crimea, and in more battles than Caesar! Plans were discussed at these meetings for opening a night school and a library and possibly for teaching the women weaving, dyeing, etc., for starting Boy Scouts, for introducing poultry raising as a cottage industry, etc.

These and many other ideas were talked over, but the villagers were made to understand that they must lend a hand themselves. When they had really got something to show the world, they were told, then would be the time to call in the officials and other important people for a grand opening; and first the village would have to be cleaned up! The support of the villagers seems to be assured, provided they are given a good lead; and the chief anxiety of the promoters is as to whether the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s can obtain by public subscription sufficient funds to maintain this promising work in the Punjab in addition to the four rural reconstruction centres it has already established in South India.

WHAT IS REALLY NECESSARY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper in the observations made by Mr. Brailsford, under the headline "General Amnesty Wanted," it is said that 'an act of generosity which would startle and convince them is the only solution'! Well! though I have the greatest respect for the observer, I would point out that India is not begging alms at the doors of the British Government but that she "demands what is her birthright." So really it is not an act of generosity but a complete change of heart that is needed. Yours, etc.,

CO-CITIZEN.

Nov. 3.

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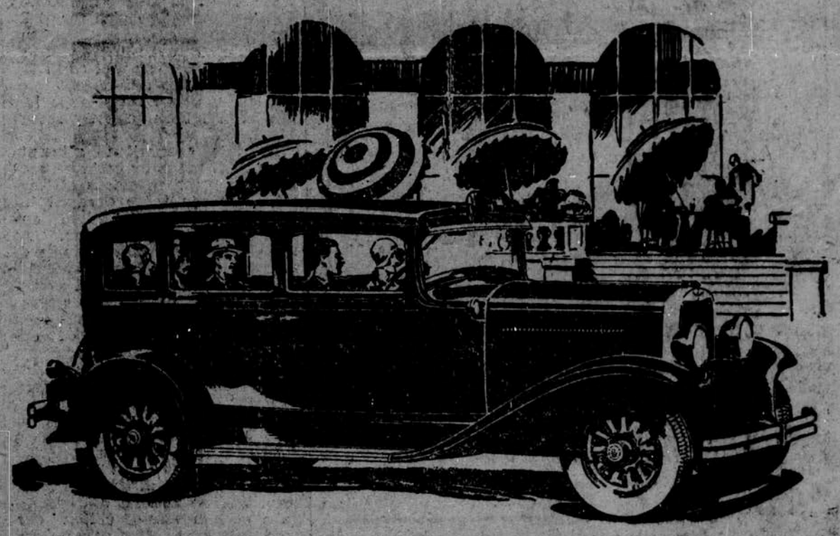
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They were embarrassing moments for him but for you they will be the laughingest moments you have ever spent in a Theatre seat!
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THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES TWO PART ALL-TALKING COMEDY AND LATEST GAUMONT SOUND GAZETTE.
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A LOVE STORY OF TREMENDOUS APPEAL.
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LYING-IN-STATE AND FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS
MICKY MOUSE IN HAUNTED HOUSE
The Most Amusing Cartoon Yet Shown.
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THE LAIR OF CHANG HOW'

From Saturday 8th to Friday 14th November Matinees at 3 P.M.

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Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.

"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"
A Brand New Copy.
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THE CAPITOL TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

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DENNIS KING
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What is the price of liberty? What value attaches to a woman's honour. Her word creates fortune and feuds, but the fortune is kicked off by the King to acquire her heart.

Black conspiracies—Poison Fangs—Mystery of the Looking Glass—and one hundred other Stunts, will thrill you to the marrow of your bone.

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Do you Know the Agony of Injustice?
SEE and HEAR
GLORIA SWANSON
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100 per cent Talking Picture of a Woman's fight against the ruling class and cruel gossip to hold the love of her child and her man.

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A Story of Flaming Passions and fiery Emotions.
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The Drama of a Daring Woman and a Reckless Lover.

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GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
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SACRIFICE TRANSMUTES WORK INTO WORSHIP.

Gandhiji's Sermon From Yerawda Mandir

The following is a translation of the instalment of Gandhiji's discourse on sacrifice.

I wrote about "yajna" last week, but feel like writing more about it. It will perhaps be worth while further to consider a principle which has been created along with mankind. "Yajna" is duty to be performed or service to be rendered all the twenty four hours of the day, and hence a maxim like "Paropakaraya satam vibhutayah" (All gifts are utilised by the good in obliging others) strikes one as rather inappropriate. To serve without desire to oblige not others, but ourselves, even as in discharging a debt we serve only ourselves lighten our burden and fulfil our duty. Again not only the good but all men are bound to place all their resources at the disposal of humanity. And that being so, indulgence ceases to hold a place in life and gives way to renunciation; or renuncia tion itself wears the aspect of indulgence. Man's delight in renunciation to re-differentiates him from the beasts. Some object that life thus understood becomes dull and devoid of art, and leaves no room for the householder. But these critics fail to grasp the true meaning of renunciation which does not mean abandoning the world and retiring into the forest, but the infusion of the spirit of renunciation in all the activities of life. The life of a householder may take the hue either of indulgence or of renunciation. A merchant who operates in the sacrificial spirit will have crores passing through his hands, but his thoughts will be entirely devoted to service. He will not cheat or speculate, will lead a simple life, will not injure a living soul and will love millions rather than harm any body. Let no one run away with the idea that this type of merchant exists only in my imagination. Fortunately for the world it is represented in the West as well as in the East.

TRANSMITING WORK

It is true such merchants may be counted on one's fingers' ends, but the type ceases to be imaginary as soon as even one living specimen can be found to answer to it. We have seen a philanthropic tailor in Wadhwan. I know of one such barber. Every one of us knows such a weaver. And if we go deeply into the matter, we shall come across men in every walk of life who had dedicated lives No doubt these sacrifices obtain their livelihood by their work. But livelihood is not their objective, but only the byproduct of their vocation. Moulal was a tailor at first and continued as tailor afterwards. But his spirit was changed and his work was transmuted into worship. He began to think about the welfare of others, and his life became artistic in the real sense of the term. A life of sacrifice is the pinnacle of art, and is full of true relish whichever renews itself. A man is never surfeited with it, and the spring of interest is ever inexhaustible. "Yajna" is not yajna if one feels it to be burdensome or annoying. Indulgence leads to destruction and renunciation to immortality. Relish has no independent existence. It depends upon our attitude to life. One man will enjoy theatrical scenery, another the ever new scenes which unfold themselves in the sky. Relish therefore is a matter of individual and national education. We will relish things which we have been taught to relish as children. And illustrations can be easily object of delight which are an object of delight to one nation and quite the reverse to another.

HOW A SERVANT BECOMES TYRANT

Again many sacrificers imagine that they are free to receive from the people everything they read and many things they do not need, because they are rendering disinterested service. Directly this idea sways a man, he ceases to be a servant and becomes a tyrant over the people.

One who would serve will not waste a thought upon his own comforts, which he leaves to be attended to or neglected by his Master on high. He will not therefore encumber himself with every sing that comes his way; he will take only what he strictly needs and leave the rest He will be calm, free from anger and unruffled in mind even if he finds himself inconvenienced. His serpice like virtue it its own reward and he will rest content with t.

Again one dare not be negligent in service or be behind hand with it. He, who thinks, that one must be diligent only in one's personal business, and unpaid public business might be done in any way at any time one chooses has still to learn the very rudiments of the service of sacrifice. Voluntary service of others demand the best of which one is capable, and must take precedence over service of self. In fact the pure devotee consecrates himself to the service of humanity without any reservation whatever.

"DAUGHTERS OF MOTHER INDIA"

Mrs. Navalben Daftari (left) and Mrs. Shantaben Patel, two picketers of Bombay acquitted as peaceful persuasion was no offence.

The way the War Council of Kaira is meeting.

Villagers of Ras (Borsad Taluka) camping in the fields.

MR. H. D. RAJA CONVICTED AGAIN

Sentenced to Six Months' *BRANDING*

For Organising "People's Battalion."

Mr. H. D. Rajah, President of the Bombay Suburban District Youth League and founder of the "Peoples' Battalion" was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on Friday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Rajah being convicted recently was brought to the Court in the jail's regulation uniform Mr Walker, Public Prosecutor, in opening the case stated that the accused organised 'Peoples' Battalion" soon after the Bombay Youth League was declared illegal. The members of the "Peoples' Battalion" were practically the same as that of the Bombay Youth League.

The accused was charged with section 17 (1) and (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act with being a member of an unlawful association and furthering and promoting activities thereto.

The accused in his statement admitted that he was the President of the Peoples' Battalion whose object was to overthrow British Imperialism. The Court sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment on both the counts, the sentence to run concurrently.

BENGALI POET ARRESTED.

—:o:—

On A Charge Of Sedition.

CALCUTTA, Nov 6.

Kazi Nazrul Islam, a well-known Bengali poet was arrested and was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of sedition in connection with the printing and publishing of a book entitled 'Pralay Sikha" (Flames of Destruction). The accused was however released on a bail of Rs. 500 and the trial was adjourned till November 14.

Biswanath Bhattacharjee a boy of 14 was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous by the Police Magistrate Alipore under the picketing Ordinance. It is alleged that on November 5, the accused approached a literate constable Mahomed Imam Ali and exhorted him to throw away the cigarette he was smoking at the time and on his refusal tried to snatch it from his hand. Questioned by the Court the accused admitted the fact but said he was neither guilty nor not-guilty. Dacoit Nakuleshwar Mukherji, a political prisoner was tried and sentenced in the Dacca Central Jail by the Sub-Divisional Officer to 3 months' rigorous for communicating an unauthorised letter in Jail. On a previous occasion, the accused was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous by District Magistrate for violating Jail rules.

ALLEGED TRESPASS IN ZAMINDAR'S HOUSE.

Sutrapur Police Officer and 5 Others Charged.

DACCA, Nov. 6.

Notices have been issued upon Nawab Khaja Habibulla of Dacca, Mr. Mahomed Sidique, Mr. W. A. Lucas, Mr. A. W. Berry, Mr. Abdul Gani, Mr. Shah Jehan and Mr. Habibur Rahaman the last named being the Officer-in-Charge of Sutrapur Police Station, upon an application of Radharani Chowdhurani, widow of the late Haridas Basak, Zemindar of Kaltabazar and six others claiming from each of the defendants a damage of Rs. 5,100.

The grounds for action among others are that on the night of May 30 when a communal riot was in progress the defendants accompanied by a police force including armed Gurkhas and two Sergeants and a number of Mahomedan rowdies, forced entrance into the plaintiffs house, damaged valuable property, defiled the place of worship, trespassed into the zenana and removed a licensed gun and an old sword from the drawing room. It was added that all the plaintiffs with the exception of Radharani were arrested and charged with offences under Sections 399 and 402 I.P.C They were in Hajat until June 14 whereafter they were discharged. —A. P.

"ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE NOT REPRESENTATIVE"

"Numbers Not A Satisfactory Test

LORD PEEL ON PROBLEMS AHEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Rugby.—The King will open the Indian Round Table Conference in the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords next Wednesday and the subsequent meetings will be held at St. James Palace where preparations for the Conference have been housed for some time past and for the last few days the Palace has been used for preliminary informal meetings of Indian States and British Indian Delegations as well as for smaller groups. The table around which 86 delegates will sit has been specially constructed for the purpose and is now in position in the Queen Annes room in the Palace, in which the plenary sessions of the recent Naval Conference was held.

Lord Peel, former Secretary of State for India and member of the forthcoming Round Table Conference in his speech last night dealt with the difficulties the Conference would have to face. One of the difficulties in the existing situation was that there had been some confusion in the Indian Political mind between questions of status and constitution. Indian thought was anxious there should be no question of inferiority that India should be placed on the complete equality with great dominions. Unfortunately some constitutional problems had been considered to some extent not merely from the point of view of what under present conditions would be the best constitution for India, but whether the new constitution did or did not place India on equality with Dominions. Relations between Hindu and Muslim communities, protection of minorities and the relation of Princes and their States with a more self-governing India, all presented great problems for the Conference to frame a constitution, but they indicate clearly to the Government what were the general lines upon which it wished the constitution was to be framed. Nor did he think it would make any decisions by vote. The Conference was not representative in the sense that it had been elected by constituencies. It would be very difficult to emulate weight of each vote given and numbers would not be a satisfactory test or real opinion. Another great difficulty was that the extremist Congress section was irreconcilable and would not be represented at all. Great responsibility would therefore be thrown upon parties who were represented.—B.O.W.

Mrs. Bhaktiben Desai, the first woman Dictator of Kaira District.

"IF INDIAN LABOUR IN BURMA WERE STOPPED"

Trade Of Province And Port Would Collapse"

EVIDENCE BEFORE WHITLEY COMMISSION

RANGOON, Nov. 6.

Giving evidence before the Whitley Commission, Mr. Innes, Deputy Chief Engineer, P. W. D. thought that it was not wise to dispense with contractors for P. W. D. Burma contractors preferred Indian labour, because of its cheapness.

Captain R. E. Rushall, examined as a Stevedore, dealing the recent riot, said that the Burmans could do shipping work, but was expensive and required more supervision. In one year's time Burmans would be efficient in shipping work like Indians, but not cheap. If Indian labour was stopped altogether, the trade of the port and the Province would collapse. If Government insisted on the employment of Burmese labour, they should be prepared to subsidise it.

U. Set, Commissioner, Rangoon Corporation, stated that at least two lakhs of Indian labourers were needed for carrying on the daily life of Rangoon city. Their labourers were wholly Indian excepting a few Burmese 'malis' who had to be paid a higher rate of wages. Feeling in favour of Burmese labour came into existence since May last and the Corporation recently decided to give preference to contractors who would undertake to employ Burmese labour. Burmese labour might take up conservancy work but not night conservancy.

Doctor Dalal expressed the opinion that if immigration was restricted, Burma would sanction a considerable extent.

Mr. E. J. L. Andrew, Assistant Proctor of Emigrants (retired), desired immigration to be controlled as in Ceylon and Indians coming to Burma should have a permit. Of three and a half lakhs of immigrants, labour was about two lakhs, of which only thirty thousand had been recruited.

Other witnesses included Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Martin Jones who were examined on behalf of the National Council of Women.—A. P.

TOLL OF ORDINANCES AND "INSTIGATION"

—:o:—

Several Convictions In Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD Nov. 6.

At Dehra Dun, the City Magistrate sentenced Chaudhry Hulas Barman and Amar Nath Vaidya to six months' R. I, and a fine of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 respectively, under the Picketing Ordinance. Three persons were sentenced at Allahabad to six months' R. I. for instigating non-payment of taxes in Handia Sub-Division.

Mr. Grose, City Magistrate, Allahabad, sentenced seventeen picketers to six months' R. I. each. Another batch of ten accused including Musafar Hussain, Secretary, Allahabad Town Congress Committee, was sentenced to six months' R. I. each for picketing a cloth shop and a third batch of six persons was similarly sentenced for picketing a liquor shop.—A. P.

STUDENTS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

MYMENSINGH, Nov. 6.

Probodh Kumar Roy, M.Sc., Student of the Dacca University, Dhirendranath Das, Jagadish Chandra Bhattacharya, Nagendra Kumar Modak, Boroindra Kumar Modak (who are brothers) and Murarimohan De have been brought here under arrest in connection with the dacoity in Sherpur town. They were arrested at Pearpur Railway station at the instance of the Additional Superintendent of Police who suspected their movements and on their suit case being searched, it is alleged, three revolvers, one of which was loaded with several cartridges and a plan were discovered.—A. P.

BRANDING NEPALI GIRL WITH RED-HOT IRON.

—:o:—

Howrah Sessions Judge Rejects Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Howrah, rejected the appeal preferred by Mistress Monica Ryan who was convicted by the Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, under Section 46 Bengal Children's Act to six weeks' rigorous and under Section 324 I.P.C. to six months' rigorous for causing grievous hurt to a Nepali minor girl who was in the custody of Monica. The girl's position was that of a domestic drudge and on February 2 Monica branded her with a red hot iron poker on her abdomen and her back for having failed to do some domestic work.

Tht Judge reduced the sentence of six months' rigorous passed on C. D. Mortimer for abetment, in whose house Monica resided, to 3 months' rigorous.

London—The Maharaja of Patiala's health has improved, and he is expected to reach London on 8th November—Reuter.

CHARTER FOR AVERAGE CHILD.

Government Bill Passes Second Reading.

LONDON, Nov. 7

The Government's School Attendance Bill raising the school-leaving age to fifteen and providing maintenance for school-goers between the ages of fourteen and fifteen passed the second reading in the Commons after the defeat of the Conservative motion for rejection by 294 votes to 227. The Bill which is intended to pass before Christmas affects half a million children. Government claims that it will keep 300,000 children off the labour market for a year and enable 150,000 adults to get jobs.

Sir Charles Trevelyn, Cabinet Minister, described the bill as a "charter for the average child."

Lord Eustace Percy, opposing, said that the Bill would increase taxation of the employee class by eight million sterling annually, and said that the need was that education should develop mental keenness very largely in touch with, and in connection with, the machine on which keenness would have to be exercised.—Reuter.

London—Delegates to the Round Table Conference will be entertained at a banquet by Government on night of 12th instant. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presiding.—Reuter.

Foreign Cloth Picketing in C. P

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(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

After returning from Bombay Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, President of the Nagpur War Council addressed a huge gathering yesterday. Congratulating Messrs. Sen Gupta and Govindkant Malaviya she exhorted the audience to boycott the forthcoming council elections.

Seven liquor shops picketers were arrested yesterday. At Nagpur, Chanda and Warora foreign cloth dealers got their stock sealed agreeing not to open them till the Congress permits. The Desh Sevika picketing was therefore withdrawn. At Armori in Chanda district, 7 volunteers were arrested and sentenced for picketing foreign cloth shops. The shop-keepers are unyielding to the pressure of social boycott which has been brought upon them.

Final Position In New U. S. SENATE.

LONDON, Nov. 7

New York—The final position in the new Senate is as follows:—

Republicans	48
Democrats	47
Farmer-Labour	1

—Reuter.

RELAY OF KING'S SPEECH.

The Indian State Broadcasting Service, Bombay, writes:—"The Bombay Station of the Indian State Broadcasting Service will relay on the occasion of the opening of the Indian Round Table Conference on the 12th instant at 12 GMT (5-30 p.m. Indian Standard Time) the speeches of His Majesty the King Emperor and the subsequent speeches including that of the Prime Minister. The speeches will be broadcast from London, Rugby GBC on 17.56 metres and Chelmsford G5SW on 25.53 metres."

Will Sittings Of R. T. C. Be Delayed?

LONDON, Nov. 7

The Cabinet met to-day. It is presumed that the Imperial Conference and the Round Table Conference figured largely in their discussions. It is expected that in view of the accumulation of work before the Imperial Conference there will be an interval of several days before sittings of the Round Table Conference will be resumed after the opening.—Reuter.

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